we want; and the election of a conservative | had no opportunity to inspect the provisions

President will secure this result. A President of the National Militia Bill recently proposed

the Union of the Constitution, but peace on stablishment of a national bureau of militia

on the basis of the restoration of the Union | army, and appointed by the Secretary of War

ready and eager to adopt this policy at the bal- | tia district, for which one assistant inspector

stitution at the earliest possible hour is what

the result would not be peace on the basis of

about. This is not the sort of peace that pa-

eral McClellan, is really the only peace policy

which has been proposed to the people. It

promises not merely an early peace but peace

under the Constitution. It promises a speedy,

permanent, and glorious peace. The people are

ot-box. And we feel an inspiring confidence

that they will be called upon to do so in No-

THE CURRENCY .- The following pertinent

remarks on this subject are from the New

York Times, the leading organ of the party in

Every intelligent consumer has become aware that the daily increase in the grocer's and butcher's and baker's tariff was referable

and butcher's and baker's tariff was referable to no unnatural increase in the consumption, and to no extraordinary decrease in the production of the great staples which make up what are the necessaries of housekeeping. It has been apparent to every one who chose to reflect that the increase in the cost of every consumable article represented an increase of taxation—of a taxation, however, the profits of which were only shared to a fractional amount by the Government, while plundering trade combinations carried off the lion's share.

ade combinations carried off the lion's share

The dealer has had the consumer completely at his mercy. Every fluctuation in the currency quotations has formed the excuse for some additional extortion by the petty trader and produce broker. And one-half of the amount which has been added to every housewife's bill during the last twelve months, applied to the purposes of the National Treacury, would have enabled Mr. Chase to reduce the volume of his currency to half its present

the volume of his currency to half its present proportions, and to have bid defiance to inor-

The Times correctly says "that the increase

in the cost of every consumable article repre-

sents an increase of taxation;"-an increase in

the taxation the people have to pay for the

support of the war many fold greater than all

the direct taxation which goes into the coffers

of the Government. The Times intimates,

though it does not expressly say so, that this

confession as well as the other, it would have

led to the inquiry, Why that inflation of the

currency? The answer to the query would

inevitably lay the fault upon those cabinet in-

It is wholly owing to what has long been

money medium, instead of borrowing at high

bonds. This latter has long been known to

Government itself. For, as according to the

by the experience of all nations, the doubling

or trebling of a full currency always has the

effect to double or treble prices; the Govern-

ment doubles prices upon itself, thus enor-

mously enhancing the cost of the war far be-

youd the loss from any reasonable discount in

know that it has been brought unnecessarily

upon the nation from the incompetency of

our abolition rulers, and that, instead of any

attempted substantial relief, they are trying

These things it is not the Times's vocation

to show, and hence its silence in regard to them.

But the people are not silent. These things

are the theme of every circle where the un-

fortunate condition of the currency is dis-

cussed, or where the gloomy prospect of our

national finances is taken into consideration.

ma was sunk off Cherbourg, in France, on

the 19th nit, by the United States propeller

Kearsage, after an action of one hour and

forty minutes. This news was brought by

the steamer City of Baltimore, at New York

yesterday. It was understood by a previous

arrival that the Alabama left Cherbourg on

that day, after having been carefully refitted

for the purpose of attacking the Union vessel

Semmes the desperado was in command of

his rebel craft, and the Kearsage, a wooden

screw-steamer, of 1,031 tons, with eight guns,

was commanded by Capt. John A. Winslow,

a loyal North Carolinian, who had been

watching the French port for a long while

with all the patience of a cat over a rat-hole.

His hopes have been crowned with success.

and the Alabama is now at the bottom of the

British channel off Cape la Hogue. The very

fact that Semmes had the insolence to sail for

the purpose of fighting the Kearsage shows that

his vessel must have been put in first-rate or

der by the rebel sympathizers in France, and

is another evidence of the heartless treachery

of the despot who now rules that nation. Our

information in regard to the engagement is

brief, but the triumph of Captain Winslow

of the British yacht Greyhound, and were

taken to Southampton, and there tendered a

to get another vessel from Louis Napoleon

have hovered in the vicinity of the fight to

sustained very little injury, and her casual-

ties were but three wounded, while she cap-

written a statement, charging that the Kear-

sage continued to fire after he had struck his

fleg. This assertion comes with a bad grace

of killing their prisoners in cold blood, after

surrender, and we do not place the least reli-

ance in it. The career of the famous bucca-

the shame of France and England that ves-

sels flying their flags gave aid to the pirates

Louis Napoleon fell overboard lately

been a good swimmer. He may be thrown

verboard some time when he will not b

How would it answer to establish such

The Chicago Journal thinks that the

when escaping from Capt. Winslow.

able to buffet the waves.

banks of issue.

competents whom the Times is enlisted to de-

nerous extra taxation is owing to the in-

inate speculation in gold.

vember. We do not harbor a doubt on the

subject.

A NATIONAL MILITIA SYSTEM.-We have

umns of a contemporary, which explains its

leading features. The bill provides for the

appointed from the regular army, to be called

the United States Adjutant General of Militia,

and to receive a salary of \$4,000. An Assist.

ant Adjutant General will also be appointed,

with a salary of \$3,000, and in every State

and Territory of the Union there shall be an

Assistant Adjutant General and Quarter-

master General, who shall also be Com-

missary General and Inspector of Militia of

the United States for the State, these

officers being likewise from the regular

on nomination of the Adjutant General.

Every Congressional district is termed a mili-

one medical director, and one Assistant Quar-

termaster Commissary General of militia shall

be appointed by the Secretary of War. The

provision for enrolling, drafting, and organiz-

ing and uniforming, arming and equipping

regular army; the Bureau being also qualified

to test the competency and character of mili-

dismiss them with the approval of the War

Secretary. The militia will be constituted of

four classes, viz: Single men between 20 and

33 years; single men between 32 and 45

years; and married men of the same classi-

fication of age, with the usual excep-

tions of officials, physical exempts, &c.

each district, and distinct and particular

lists will be advertised annually and

fully. Provision is made for a general draft

in December, 1864, of twenty per cent. of the

entire number enrolled, no person to be draft-

ed from one class till all in the prior class have

be called the "National Guard," and to serve

for three years; the residue of the enrolled to

be styled the "Reserve." Volunteer compa-

drafted service, and the State authority will

of course made out commissions in the gener-

al militia, which shall have regimental and

battery drills once a month, and a district en-

campment annually. The National Guard will

be kept up to a standard by draft, and the

President, upon the need of troops for actual

service, will call upon the Governors for so

many regiments and batteries, the choice to

Wm. Pitt Fessenden, who has been

confirmed as Mr. Chase's successor as Secreta-

ry of the Treasury, was bern at Roscowen, N.

ated at Bowdoin College in 1823, and was ad-

to Portland, Me., and in 1831 was elected to

the State Legislature. The youngest mem-

as the Whig candidate for Congress, outran

nominated for re-election, but declined, pre-

sion. In 1850 he was again elected to Con-

gress, but, through an error in the returns,

a member of the national convention which

nominated General Harrison for the Presiden-

cy in 1840. He was also a member of the

Taylor, in which he supported the claims of

without the formality of a previous noming

himself to be a worthy and competent man.

Mr. Webster, and of the convention of 1852,

convention of 1848, which nominated General

mitted to the bar 1827. In 1829 he removed

H., on the 16th of October, 1806. He gradu-

be determined by lot.

exploded folly-the raising of money in a ber of that body, he greatly distinguished

war emergency by doubling or trebling the himself in a debate on the United States Bank.

currency through the agency of a paper | He rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1840,

interest, or by liberal discount in the sale o | the strength of his party. In 1843 he was

familiar inexorable laws of trade, fully proved his seat was given to his competitor. He was

the rate of bonds. This extra cost to the which nominated Gen. Scott. In 1854 he was,

Government is, however, as the Times inti- as a Whig, elected to the United States Sen-

mates, only a trifle when compared with ate, and, on the night of March 31, made a

pay for all the necessary comforts of life. brasks hill, which had a decided effect

It is no alleviation of this great burden to established his reputation at once as one of the

petent man.

WEEKLY JOURNAL. PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

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time paid for is printed after the name on each and thus every week subscribers can see when erm of subscription expires. Timely attention on the part of those desirous of renewing will a much annoyance.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editors.

AGENTS Owensboro.

Frankfort.

B. J. Mosely, Keene.

Greensburg J. D. Smith, Richmond.

Versailles.

E. S. Kaufman, Huston

y, Mt. Vernon.

J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864.

Mr. Chase has resigned the office of retary of the Treasury; and Senator Feesenden, of Maine, has been nominated by the accepted the place. Such is the Cabinet situation, as defined by the Washington despatches received up to the time of the present writing. The general opinion seems to be that Mr. Fessenden will accept. In this opinion we concur. The general opinion seems to be also that Mr. Fessenden is as fit for the place as any man his party contains. We concur also in this opinion. Mr. Fessenden. we incline to think, has more of the instincts and abilities of a statesman than any other blican in the country. Besides, he has been a leading member of the Finance Committee in the Senate for a great many years and the Chairman of the Committee for the last two or three years. He, therefore, has large and varied experience in matters pertaining especially to the high office conferred or imposed upon him,-experience under the extraordinary conditions of the present time. For these reasons, we cannot help looking upon him as perhaps the most fit man in his party to be the successor of Mr. Chase. We accordingly trust he will accept.

There are different reports, as our readers will see from the despatches, concerning the cause of Mr. Chase's resignation; but, as it was given out authoritatively by his friends several weeks ago that he would resign as soon as the investigating committee appointed at his instance should conclude its labors, and as that committee has just concluded its labors with a result satisfactory to him, we infer that his resignation is in pursuance of a determination which he had formed in adyance of recent events, and to which he was by the public countenance Mr. Lincoln gave to General Blair in his assault upon the etary in the House of Representatives In short, we infer that Mr. Chase has resigned because he felt, that, after the public indignity with which Mr. Lincoln had treated him, he could not remain in the Cabinet without losing his own respect and the respect of honprable men. This is the explanation avowed beforehand; and we see no good reason to doubt its bet eral correctness. If the Republicans deem Mr. Chase's resignation a calamity, as no lame Mr. Chase himself for the event. This is neither just nor manly. It is wrong be silent, and blame nobody. And we do not tion that Mr. Chase and his friends will and the means of enforcing the propriety of this view, if necessary.

Meanwhile, we can only hope that the coun new fruit of Mr. Lincoln's recreant and reckago, the old State House in Philadelphia presented the magnificent spectacle of the ap-

proval and signature of the Declaration of the Congress of the United Colonies under the confederation. Four anniversaries of the day have now come upon us in times of civil commotion and terrible rebellion against the and the constitution which was ordained and ratified eleven years subsequently. The historic events connected with this sublime work pare as follows: On Tuesday, June 11, 1776, Messrs. Jefferson, John Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and R. R. Livingston were appointed a committee to prepare the Declaration. On July 1, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whele to consider the resothe Declaration was referred back to the committee, and the subject postponed until the next day. On the 2d of July the consideration of the resolution was resumed, and it

was agreed to in the ever memorable words: leed, That these United Colonies are

reat Britain is, and ought to be, totally disof the Whole had under consideration the Declaration, and on the 4th it was agreed to. h an accompanying resolution that copies be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, the several commanding officers of the con timental troops, and that it be proclaimed in each of these United States, and at the head of the army. In the celebrated letter of the old patriot, John Adams, to his wife, speaking the day on which the Resolution respectmost memorable epochs in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be elebrated by succeeding generations as the golemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It night to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, gnns, bells, bonfires, enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware cost to maintain this declaration and support and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means. And that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even ugh we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not." Mr. Adams's grandson and biographer says: "The reference in this letter to the 2d of July is the true decision upon inresolution of the 7th of June. The discussion and tote which followed upon the form of a ration of the reasons for taking this step is a separate affair. On the 4th

nerica, and, by the subsequent adaption of

of July the Declaration of Independence was

approved and signed by all the members

Of our past career we do not propose to sueak. for it has been an annual theme of congratuthe close of June, 1863, Lee's rebel army was on the soil of Pennsylvania, Banks had been repulsed at Port Hudson, Grant had not brought Vicksburg to terms, and fears were expressed for the safety of Washington, With the month of July, however, there came victory. On the 3d Gettysburg was made hisric by Meade, on the 4th Vicksburg capitulated to Grant, and Col. O. H. Moore, of the 25th Michigan, in stockades at Tebb's Bend, on the Green River, repulsed Morgan's force, which outnumbered him twenty to one, and ent, in reply to the rebel summons to surrender, that the Fourth of July was not the day for surrender; on the 5th Col. Hanson made his gallant defence of Lebanon, and on the 7th Port Hudson was taken, Col. Jacob whipped the Confederates at Cumberland, and the

rebels had retreated for Tennessee.

In our cwn city in July of last year all

able to bear arms were called out for service, and martial law was declared; Morgan was making his raid through Indiana and Ohio; the draft riots occurred in New York city. and mobs attempted to seize the arsenal in the Northern States. Our city is secure, and the State, though harassed by guerillas, has no formidable armies in its borders; Sherman is in the heart of Georgia driving Joe Johnston; Grant is investing Richmond with every con-President and unanimously confirmed by the fidence of securing its fall; the Mississippi Senate as the new Secretary, though, so far river is open to commerce; Tennessee is safe. as the public is informed, he has not yet and the Federal cause everywhere looks prosperous and encouraging. In July, 1863, we gave stunning blows to the reballion; let us hope that during July, 1864, we may be able completely to crush it. It cannot be disguised that we have difficulties before us; we have wily military foes to encounter; embarrassing financial difficulties to overcome; and political complications to harmonize: but still it cannot be denied that the Fourth of July, 1864, dawns most encouragingly upon us, that the great heart of the nation beats hopefully, and that there never was a stronger determination to crush out the rebellion and restore the supremacy of the laws than is evinced at the eent moment. Let us, therefore, enjoy and glorify the day of our nation's birth, and trust | us self-evidently just, as the fact stated in the tine glory, honor, strength, and beneficence.

If we may judge by the following artile from a recent number of the Richmond Examiner, the resignation of Secretary Chase, whatever else it may occasion, will certainly afford the rebels no opportunity to beast at our

It gives us much pleasure to be enabled to announce that Mr. Memminger has certainly resigned. He will leave the Treasury Depart-

due to the soldiers; no bills to pay them with by reason of the banishment of the force of clerks; in short, a general mull or muddle. The difficulty which we understand presents itself now is to find a suitable successor. It would indeed be an incalculable blessing to the country if some man of sbility and energy could be induced to undertake the adminis-tration of that most important Department; but we suppose this is out of the question. It is no desirable test in tirely to income is no desirable task in itself to impose up any one—that of mending what Mr. Mem any one—that of mending what Mr. Meminger has spoiled, picking up his dropped stitches, washing his soiled linen; and, besides, they say that gentlemen of independence and pride of character are somewhat shy of accepting Socretary-ships in this Government. It is feared, therefore, that the President may be obliged, in addition to his other ardnous labors—to undertake the administration of the Treasury Department himself. In which case he will probably assign to duty in the Treadoubt many of them sincerely do, they have nobody to blame for it but Mr. Lincoln. We military Secretary, if assigned to duty in this ces ought to fall at the news, and a spe of confidence begin to establish itself in that we may have a better minister, and can-

Mr. Chase may at all events congratulate himself that his resignation will not be apt to be chronicled in terms so contemptuous as try will suffer no positive detriment from this these by any journalist of any party. Mr. Chase in fact retires from office with a reputation somewhat higher than that with which he entered upon office. On the other hand. his confederate antagonist, though he entered upon office with a high reputation, retires from office with no reputation at all. 'Of course this contrast is expressed in a corresponding one between the conditions of the in finding an acceptable successor to a very respectable secretary, while the rebels consedly have difficulty in finding an acceptable successor to a "dreadful secretary." The advantage in this whole matter rests decidedly with us. If there is any boasting to be done on the occasion, we are clearly entitled

WHY THE KENTUCKY ABOLITIONIST IS WORSE THAN ANY OTHER.—The fact itself is worse than any other? For the same reason that the Border secessionist is worse than any

It is a noteworthy though scarcely a wonderful fact that by far the saddest victims of
the malady of secession are to be found in the
loyal States of Missouri and Kentucky and
Maryland. The fact in our opinion may be
explained by the same principle with which
Macaulay so admirably rescues the character
of Machiavelli from utter detestation. "A
vice sanctioned by the general epinion." says
the great essayist, "is merely a vice. The evil
terminates in itself. A vice condemned by the
general opinion produces a pernicions effect on eneral opinion produces a pernicions effect be whole character. The former is a loc malady, the latter a constitutional taint. When the reputation of the offender is lost, he too often flings the remains of his virtue after it in despair." This is precisely the case of the Border secessionist. In the Cotton States, and after a fashion in the other specifier, States the vice of accession is constituted. seceding States, the vice of secession is sancand Maryland, however, the vice of secession is condemned by the general opinion, and, accordingly, produces a pernicious effect on the whole character. It is not a mere local malady but a constitutional taint. It destroys the reputation of the victim, and when that

This also is precisely the case of the Kentucky abolitionist. In the New England States, and after a fashion in the other Northern States, the vice of abolition is sanctioned ever more. You will think me transported with by the general opinion, and is, therefore, merely a vice. The evil terminates in itself. For this reason it is no uncommon thing to find abolitionists in the Northern States who and defend these States. Yet, through all the are at least as honest and rational as they ever gloom, I can see the rays of ravishing light | were. In Kentucky, however, the vice of abolition is condemned by the general opin- disadvantages arising from the conduct ion, and, accordingly, produces a pernicious of the rebellious people themselves, and beeffect on the whole character. It is not a ing offered by the regenerated nation the mere local malady but a constitutional taint, It destroys the reputation of the victim, and as it is or war simply to compel such

> Obronicle says that a great many people "think themselves good poets who are not." Certainly-and perhaps quite as many people think themselves good Editors who are not.

Pederal Constitution, they established rebel military authorities ought to get up hops

We publish elsewhere in the Journal this morning a series of resolutions adopt- of any other description could not be elected in Congress, but we find a digest in the coled by the Union men of Oldham on the by the opposition; and, even if one could be, ago, and draw encouragement from it. At Fourth of July. The resolutions are distinguished equally by fervor of patriotism and by plainness of speech. They breathe the basis of disunion, which is the sort of peace the spirit of true love of country and of true | that Mr. Lincoln's re-election would bring manhood.

triots desire. It is not peace but interminable war and everlasting dishonor. We call rgan of the Democracy of Ohio, having called upon patriots, as they deprecate such a peace, the public attention to Senator Richardson's to discountenance every step which threatletter concerning the "peace" movement. ens to promote it. The conservative policy. as defined by Governor Seymour and by Gen-

There are a few politicians here and them minally Democrats—that do not want the mocratic party to succeed, who are either work to belp re-elect Lincoln or to aid Jeff Davis in his efforts to make the rel a success. These men are in the habit of proclaiming that they won't vote for Mc-Clellan for President—or it may be some other man they object to—even though he should receive the nomination at Chicago. But the Democratic people will not follow the lead of such men. If they mean the bolt, they can't take the voters with them. to bolt, they can't take the voters with them; for the Democracy will go unitedly for the nominee of the Chicago Convention—whover he may be—in order to "resone the control of the Government from the hands of the corrupt men now in power, and restore it t power and greatness never before attained within the same space of time by any other people on the globe."

Quoting this extract from the Statesman, the Buffalo Courier, the organ of the Democracy of Western New York, says:

Such men as are described by the Statesman may occasionally embarrass the action of the may occasionally embarrass the action of the Democratic party, but they cannot defeat its purpose of placing a man in the Presidential chair worthy of that responsible position and capable of pursuing the only course that can secure peace and restore the Union through the triumph of the Constitution. The fact that the Lincoln administration is the special patron of all these "peace" movements; that it secretly encourages "peace" newspapers and "peace" meetings, and that every demonstration of the "peace" men is openly excited in and applauded by the ab-olition press, should clearly enough reveal to conservative men the tendency of such mis-chievous effort. The most effective disguise a devoted adherent of Lincoln could assume, for the purpose of aiding his master's cause and damaging the Democracy, is that of a noisy "unconditional peace." This reflection of the Courier's appears t

that the future will develop it in all its pris. preceding sentence is certainly true beyond The "Lincoln administration," as the Courier says, "is the special patron of all these 'peace' movements," it 'secretly encourages 'peace' newspapers and 'peace' meetings," and "every demonstration of the 'peace' men is openly exulted in and applaud- flation of the currency. If it had made that ed by the abolition press." This fact is indeed notorious. Nay, very prominent "peace" men have not hesitated to declare that they prefer Lincoln to McClellan or to any other Conservative Unionist. Nor is this all. It is believed by many, whose opportunities of forming a correct judgment in the case are not few or slight, that the most active and deemed by the Governments of Europe as an predominant of these factionists are in the employ of the administration. We yesterday saw a private letter from a distinguished conservative leader in the city of New York, in which he thus refers to these mischief-makers: "They are organizing here to go strong as a lobby power to prevent the nomination of be much the most economical mode, when ferring to return to the practice of his profesany man who has been engaged in this war. viewed even exclusively in reference to the They are led by men in the employ of Lincoln & Co." And the same accusation is publicly made by the conservative press of New York. Whether or not it is true literally, it is at any rate true virtually; for, though Mr. Lincoln may not actually stipend these men, he could well afford to do so, and Jeff Davis could afford equally well to double their pay, seeing that Mr. Lincoln is working for the rebellion as clearly as they are working for Mr. Lincoln, and that Mr. Lincoln's re-election would insure the triumph of the rebellion as extra cost which the people are thereby caused strong and thrilling, speech against the Neman would insure Mr. Lincoln's re-election. Certain it is that such a nomination on the part of the opposition would insure Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

This truth is fully recognized by the partisans of Mr. Lincoln and the partisans of Jeff Davis alike, as is attested by the fact that there is not in any part of the country a thorough-going partisan of either one or the other who does not side with the "peace" faction as against the great conservative party. will insure equally the defeat of both sets of partisans; and they are equally aware of this fact. And they also are equally aware that the nomination of a conservative candidate on a conservative platform will insure the triumph of the conservative party. Hence, they are equally opposed to the nomination of such a candidate on such a platform, are equally exerting their energies to defeat this result, and are equally making use of the "peace" faction to accomplish the common purpose. The friends of Mr. Lincoln and the friends of Jeff Davis are leagued to defeat the conservatives of the country in November, and the "peace faction is the common instrument with which the recreant leaguers are working. Therefore, let no man, who honestly desires contestable. What is the explanation of to prevent Mr. Lincoln's re-election and to the fact? Why is the Kentucky abolitionist restore the Union under the Constitution, give his countenance to the "peace" faction Whatever may be the motives of its members other. As applied to this character we thus its effect is to promote the re-election of Mr. stated the reason in the Journal two or three | Lincoln, with all the terrible evils which depend on that result. It is a most mischievous organization, to say the least that may be justly said of it. "I am anxious to deardson in the letter we have mentioned above, "and regarding this and all similar organiza tions as aiding his election, I am against them."

So every patriot should be. And so in the end The conservatives of the country are inc pable of seeking the control of the government only to license its armed enemies to work their will; and, even though they were not, they could not get the control of the government on any such abject avowal. The at noonday. Every right-minded citizen instinctively feels this truth; and every intelligent citizen perceives it in the late and current developments of the public sentiment We look upon it as unquestionable. The conservatives of the country believe indeed that prosecuted in the spirit and for the purpose which distinguish this war in the hands of the abolition party; but they do not believe that a war prosecuted in the spirit of the re-establishing the supremacy of that sacred law would be equally hopeless or hopeless at all. On the contrary, they believe, that, if the people in November by electing a conservative President shall declare for the pros ecution of such a war, if necessary, no further rebellious people, seeing that the loyal people have gloriously put down the abolition party at the ballot-box under all the tremendous choice of submission to the constitution ries consistent with the honor of both sides SUBMIT TO THE CONSTITUTION WITHOUT FURTHER and it is a rational belief. Such is the policy

Tennessee tailor will give his opponents fits. of the conservatives; and it is a policy adapted We hope that he and his friends won't atto save the Republic. If the Chicago Cenventempt to cabbage from them the rights of free tion nominates a man who is distinctly the repsuffrage, resembative of this belief and of this policy, he will sweep the country as with a moral whirlwind. And the Chicago Convention will be ng that all articles are now "held at fabcertain to nominate a man of no other deulous prices." If the prices were only "fab-

strong," are still in Kentucky, and as much inclined to make raids, cut telegraph wires, of cowardly-defended posts and positions as ever. He has been on a rampage in the southern part of the State: has been enjoying rest undisturbing and undisturbed. He has been living on the fat of the extreme Green river country-"hog and hominy" for substantials, and corn-bread and clabber for sert. Fully refreshed in body and mind, the chivalric Jesse and his gallant three hundred have emerged from their retirement, and are again northward bound. The sacred soil of "Sweet Owen" has been invaded, while Henry county is made one extensive forage-ground for the bold raiders. Jesse is threatening Frankfort railroad. He is determined to burn a bridge, it it is of no more than fifteen feet span, and twist a rail, just for fun. Naughty Jesse! Naughty "three hundred!" Frankfort is again excited, but we do not believe that the place will be besieged, for more than forty days, nights included. Telegraphic communication with the capital is destroyed. and we anxiously listen for the low, murmur-

ing echoes of the distant thunder of cannon. We believe that Frankfort is safe, yet powder was complete. Semmes and some of his may be burned and nobody hurt. We quietly crew escaped through the friendly assistance await developments. We anticipate many "specials" by the reliable "grapevine." public dinner by British "neutrals," but the "GUERILLAS AT BARDSTOWN .- On Monday pirate declined, and hurried over to Paris to night last, we learn that a gang of fifteen lay his griefs at the feet of Slidell, or perhaps guerillas made a raid into Bardstown. The citizens were treated with the greatest civility, The French pilot-boat, as well as the British and the scamps pretended to be engaged in an ship Acton and the English yacht, seems to honorable warfare. A Federal officer was captured in the town, and held a prisoner. give aid and comfort to the pirate, for the two We were unable to learn his name. One of former carried several of the Alabama's officers the guerillas proceeded in a quiet, professional and crew into Cherbourg. The Kearsage mapner to relieve said officer of his purse, watch, &c. The attention of the chief was called to the matter, when he ordered every tured sixty-eight prisoners. Semmes has thing returned to the owner. He denounced in strongest terms the act of petty pillage, and his words were applauded by a large majority of the members of the gang. When our in rom a man whose associates are in the habit formant left Bardstown, the guerillas occupied the place, and were as courteous to everybody as the model representatives of true chivalry of olden days. Their policy is inneer is ended; Semmes is linked with Ladeed somewhat novel, and we must acknowlfitte, Kydd, and other ocean robbers, and it is edge that we are mystified, dambfounded, and completely at a loss to understand it. We are under the impression that the gang is newly organized, and each member is a and would have been drowned had he not old fogy notions of high-minded chivalry, and learn to steal a horse, plunder a store, and rob manner. To be a guerilla and chivalric at the lent of the Christian Society of Book-hawkers.

Boston Post. wholly ridiculous. The idea is absurd, the attempt to carry it out a farce, and the ballef

> Andy Johnson, it is said, was a good tailor, always cutting out suits to fit his customers. But he himself was never cut out for the Vice Presidency, and he wouldn't fit

as all. The radical organs devote one half o heir time to asseverating that slavery shall be killed, and the other half to trying to ulous," we shouldn't care. The trouble is prove that it is doad already.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864. It will be seen from the President's oclamation in our telegraphic columns that he has declared martial law in Kentucky. We confess this extraordinary step appears

to us inexplicable. We await the explication in the War Department, its chief officer to be of events. The New York Tribune has a despatch to the effect that Petersburg was taken on Tuesday, which is not credited. We do not think General Grant has hazarded an assault on the city without having the ability to drive the rebels from their works on the south side of the Appomattox river, and we feel quite confident that he is not yet in a position to accomplish that. We should not, however, be surprised if the fertility of his resources kad suggested some plan to render the fall of the rebel city a fixed fact in a shorter period than we, with all our admiration of his vigor. had anticipated. THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN .- Now that the

Militia Bureau thus constituted will make Sherman will vigorously press the enemy down toward the Chattahoochie, moving in three columns, his right down the Dallas and the militia of the country after the style of the Sandtown road, his centre along the valley of Nicksjack, and his left along the main railroad route. The river will probably be pontia officers appointed under State laws, and to tooned at Sandtown, and at that point we have no doubt the army will enjoy a much needed repose. The rebel papers have all along been jubilant over the expectation that Johnston was drawing Sherman into some trap, but it is now reported that Joe has been removed from his Georgia command and ordered to Virginia, while Ewell suc-Triennial enrolments will be made in ceeds him at Atlanta. We do not believe it will make any material difference who commands the rebels. They have tried four or five different Generals, and disaster has awaited all. Sidney Johnston lost every hattle while he was in command of the Department of the Southwest from Mill been exhausted; this conscript organization to Springs, where Zollicoffer fell, to Pittsburg Landing, where he himself was killed Beauregard, succeeding him, was whipped at Shiloh, and driven from upper Alabama nies and regiments will be received into the and Mississippi. Next came Bragg, who, with Kirby Smith, met some success in raiding, but from the time that he was besieged at Murfrees. boro, hardly made a stand in his department but successively lost Tullahoma and Chattancogs, while Joe Johnston, from Chickamanga to Marietta and from Vicksburg to Dalton and Rome, has lost ground, men, munitions, and the confidence of the Confederacy. It has brought no comfort to the repel leaders to be confronted by Buell, Rosecrans, Grant, or Sherman, and Ewell will find no field for glory if he is really called to battle against Sher. man, who has around him in the persons of of Thomas, McPherson, Logan, Hooker, and his other corps, division, and brigade commanders, such an array of bravery and skill as the world's history has seldom before exhib-

ited. They will soon be prepared to strike blows under which the rebellion will stagger and "Atalanta's better part"-its routes of supply-will be entirely cut off. Crossing the Chattahoochie at Sandtown, Sherman can press his army across to Eastpoint where the railroads diverge, leading to Lagrange in the southwest, and Macon in the south, while the Central Georgia can be tapped at Decatur and isolate Atlanta from all its eastern connections. We can form no definite opinion as to when Sherman will move, but we do not believe that he will carry his advance directly forward to Atlanta, but will take it in the flanks and rear. Whatever he attempts will be successfully accomplished, and with as little loss of precious life as possible.

THE REBELS GO FOR THE ABOLITION TICKET. The Richmond Dispatch of the 13th of June thus exults over the nomination of Mr. Lin-Lincoln has received the nomination. When some enterprising partisan officer of the Revo-lution proposed to carry off Sir William Howe

ablest members of the Senate. In 1859 he was re-elected as United States Senator for six from the midst of his army, Washington put his veto on it at once. He had no doubt that it was feasible, but Howe had conducted the war as stupidly as it was possible for any man years by the unanimous vote of his party. tion, it being the first instance of the kind in to conduct it, and any change whatever could be but for the British interest. Let him stay, the history of the State. Mr. Fessenden, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, for fear of a successor who might not be quite such an imbecile. So we say of old Abe. It would be impossible to find another such as in the United States; and, therefore we say let him stay. We, at least, of the Confedhas had abundant experience, and has proved JESSE AGAIN HEARD FROM-"SWEET OW. eracy, ought to be satisfied with him, for h has conducted the war exactly as we ought to wish it to be conducted. He has confirmed those that were wavering, heated red hot those who were lukewarm, made those zeal-BN" INVADED. &c., &c .- Jesse, the redoubtsble Jesse, and his gang of "three hundred ons who were careless, converted cold iaddference into furious passion, and calculating neutrality into burning patriotism. As for the military operations conceived and executed moter his auspices, surely we have no right to complain. No service ever had so many blundering officers, and no campaigns were ever conducted with greater stupidity. For these reasons we are decidedly in favor of eld Abe, and if we could command a million of votes in Yankeedom, he should have them all. He has made the South the most united people that ever went forth to battle with an invaous who were careless, converted cold indifthat ever went forth to battle with an inve der; and for that he deserves the lively grati-tude of every Southern man. It any thing could add to the obligations under which we lie to the Baltimore Convention, it would be found in the nomination of Andrew Johnso -the man of all others most det South, and the most likely to keep together the parties already united in one solid mass for the prosecution of the war. Convinced, as we are, that nobody in favor of discontinuing the war could be elected, and that no other would conduct it so foolishly, we go for this

This rebel declaration in favor of Lincoln and Johnson ought to open the eyes of those supporters of the ticket who are not themselves conscious traitors. As for the rest, their eyes are already open sufficiently wide. They have been working with their eyes open all

the time. The sagacity of the rebels, as displayed in this extract from the Dispatch, is altogether faultless. They of course would prefer the mediate recognition of their independence but they know that such a man could not be elected, if indeed there could be found so many as a handful of factionists unpatriotic enough or mad enough to nominate one. This th rebels thoroughly understand. They are accordingly reduced to the necessity of choosing between the abolition candidate and the conservative candidate; whereupon, as the Dispatch avows, they unhesitatingly declare for the abolition candidate. They go for Mr.

They go for him, because he has so managed this struggle on the part of the nation as not merely to unite and arouse the South, while dividing and dispiriting the North, but to cripple and defeat the operations of the national armies, wast in their proportions and magnificent in their appointments, as they have been and are. In other words, the rebels go for Mr. Lincoln, because the whole effect of his management or mismanagement of the national affairs has been to weaken the nation and to strengthen the rebelion. And novice in his profession. We predict that the also, they go fer him, because they know that purteous individuals will soon forget their the conservative candidate, if elected, would reverse Mr. Lincoln's policy, dividing the South and uniting the North, and making the peaceful traveller in the most finished war, if further war should indeed be necessary, with the single aim of breaking the orsame time is perfectly incompatible and ganized military power of the rebellion, as a preliminary step to the restoration of the by their financial blundering. Union under the Constitution, thereby canaing the Confederacy speedily to vanish into in the principle is as ridiculous as it is thin air. On these grounds, and stronger ones could hardly be conceived, the rebels go for Mr. Lincoln. In short, they go for him, because he is on their side, and has done more for them than they ever could have done for themselves. They fully recognize the truth confeesed by Wendell Phillips in one of his recent speeches. "Jeff. Davis," said the Cicatonian Thersites, "made a rebellion-it was

could make it." The rehels feel this truth: and, in acknowledgment of their indebtednews, they go for Mr. Lincoln. Assuredly they would be ingrates as well as simplatons, if they did not.

The rebels go for Mr. Lincoln. This point is settled. Will the loyal people of the nation go for him? This point is to be settled in November, and with it the fate of the Republic for, if the loyal people co-operate with the rebels, the subversion of the government is inevitable. Will the loyal people of the nation co-operate with the rebels in subverting the government? This is the question the loval people are called upon to decide in November. Heaven direct them in their de-

Several papers are beginning to find fault with Lieut.-Gen. Grant, on the ground that he is prodigal of life without obtaining decisive results. This censure is not confined to the press of any particular party, and it is the result of anxiety, and not of any want of confidence in his ability to command. But rebels have evacuated Kenesaw Mountain the people should be patient. Grant and Marietta is occupied by our troops, Gen. was confirmed as Lieutenant-General on the 2d of last May; in five days he was in Washington, and in one week after his appointment he issued his order calling the 11th and 12th army corps from Chattanooga and the 16th and 17th corps from the Mississippi river to the Potomac. In about seven weeks his reorganization was complete, and on the 5th of May he opened the campaign on the Rapid Ann, so that he has not yet been two months in the field. It was over two years from the time Gen. Grant assumed command of the Army of the Mississippi until Vicksburg was taken. The attempts to accomplish that object by direct assault always failed, and all the operations at Young's Point, Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson, Warrenton, Bruinsburg, Grang Gulf, Port Gibson, Fourteen Mile Creek, Raymend, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Black Bridge, &c., were links in the chain of strategy which finally invested Vicksburg on all sides, the Union troops forming a semiircle, with both flanks resting on the river, on the 20th of May. Then again direct assaults were made, which were repulsed. On the 23d Gen. Grant commenced the regular siege, and in six weeks, to the very day, the place was unconditionally surrendered.

Now, Gen. Grant is a man of action, but at the same time he is prudent, and has succeeded in compelling the rebels to concentrate their armies in Virginia and Georgia, which has had the happy effect of liberating a vast extent of territory, giving him and Sherman bases of communication which can be kept open, and at the same time most seriously menacing the rebel lines of supply. Let those who complain that no results have been attained consider that it was the 12th May, 1861, when Admiral Farragut first demanded the surrender of Vicksburg; that it was the 25th June, 1861, when Grant assumed command, and the 4th July, 1863, when the surrender of Vicksburg was achieved. How ridiculous it is, then, to expect that the capture of Richmond should be accomplished without something of the same kind of operations. It was the 12th January, 1861, when the rebel Governor of Mississippi erected the first batteries at Vicksburg. For months after that its siege was opened by the Union forces, and it took two years and two months, less one week, to finish the siege. We certainly cannot expect Gen. Grant to accomplish impossibilities, nor has any one a right to say that he has not effected decisive results. Thirteen months ago we were accustomed to hear the same kind of criticisms on the Vicksburg campaign, and fault-finding was as common then as it is now. If Richmond cannot siege. If it required 26 months, with the assistance of the iron-clads and gunboats under Farragut, Porter, Ellet, and other naval officers, to take Vicksburg. Let us have a li with Grant before Richmond. In the brief and characteristically modest reply which this distinguished officer made to President Lincoln, when accepting the commission of Lieutenant-General, he said: "With the aid of the noble armies who have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the res ponsibility devolving on me; I know, that, if

their national unity and the inestimable privileges of free government. another article of the New York Times on

t is properly met, it will be due to those ar-

Providence which leads both nations and

men." In this spirit let us put our trust in

Ger. Grant; he has never failed to accomplish

his designs, though he has received temporary

checks: his magnificent army is in the fines

spirits, and God's blessing is on the holy cause

of a people fighting for the preservation of

mies, and, above all, to the favor of that

this interesting subject: Certain occupations have indeed paid license; a certain sum has been levied upon property, and a certain percentage has been sessessed upon incomes. But any and all of these form only a fraction of the amount these form only a fraction of the amount which every man has paid and is paying to carry on the war. Whoever has paid fifty or a bundred per cent more than formerly for a coat or a hat, for a yard of cloth or a spool of thread, for a loaf of bread or a pound of meat, has paid the overplus toward the support of the war, in the shape of indirect taxation. He may designate this fact by any phrase which suits him. He may call it a rise in gold, or a depreciation of the currency, but the fact is just this: The sum which he has paid in extra prices is his portion of the indirect tax for carrying on the war.

rect tax for carrying on the war. This indirect taxation, which takes the palpable shape of an increase of prices, is the most unfair and unequal possible. The man who owns a million of dollars in property, or who has an income of a hundred thousand eats and wears little more than the man who owns or earns a hundredth part of that sum, and consequently he pays scarcely more in the way of indirect thation.

The Times concludes its article thus: "A direct tax sufficient in amount to bring currency up and to bring prices down, is the one financial measure needed."

The true remedy is in correcting that which caused and is keeping up the mischief-that is an inflated currency. The true "financial measure needed" is therefore a reduction of the currency. All other schemes will prove mere inefficient tinkering. The abolition party in the Cabinet and in Con gress having afflicted the country with this tremendous blunder of an inflated currency, can not well be expected to correct their blunders by undoing what they have done, and thu acknowledge their incompetency. The true "financial measure needed." we should therefore say, is a change of rulers. To place at the to save, no motive for attempting to disguisthe blunder, or for keeping up its ruinous effects longer than can be avoided. One of those effects will inevitably be the destruction of the national credit. Yet the Times in another part of the same paper says "When our credit fails the war with the slave holders' rebellion will probably fail, or, if continued, it will be waged under universal bank ruptcy." This is strongly put, but none too strongly. It should open the eyes of all man to the incompetency of our abotition rulers,

The rumors of a rebel raid across the Potomac into Maryland and Pennsylvania appear to be greatly exaggerated. The forces sent to intercept Gen. Hunter, having failed in their object, have probably come up the valley of the Shenandoah to steal horses and supplies, but we do not believe that any invasion is contemplated. The President, how. ever, has taken the precaution to call upon the New York militia, and the Pennsylvanis all he could make-Abraham Lincoln made | Reserves are fully organized and ready for the Confederacy; he was the only one was any emergency.

channel of the James river because he feared an attack from the rebel rams, and censuring the Admiral in the severest terms as "unfit for the important position he now occupies." and saying that "he has called an honorable blush to the cheek of every officer in his fleet." The Herald is a common calumniator and scold. The Journal of Commerce learns, upon good authority, that the idea of sinking vessels in the channel came from General Grant, as the officer commanding the operations, and says the motives which led to the issue of the order are obvious. While the Admiral and all the efficers of the fleet felt sure of their ability to whip the rebel rams, and were anxious to go up the river and do it, there was still a possibility that the rebel fleet might be the conquerors by some unlucky accident. After all that has been paraded about our knowledge of the rams at Richmond, they may be more fortunes of war, proverbially uncertain both upon land and sea, might give to them the the rebel fleet to have gained a full sweep of the James. The enemy would then have had City Point (the supply base of Gen. Grant's operations) at their mercy, would have played terrible havoc with thousands of unarmed transports on the river, would have rendered General Grant's position between the Appomattox and the James river uncomfortable if not untenable; and, finally, would have secured free outlet to Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic. It was a more question of prudence-whether it was worth while to run the risk of a naval defeat, which would be very serious, under the circumstances, to the army, for the possible advantages which would result from the capture or ispersion or destruction of the rebel rams; and it was wisely decided that the risks were too great to be assumed: and so the long exeted conflict between the new batch of "Monitors" and the new brood of "Merrimacs" was again postponed.

nation of Ex-Governor Tod as the successor of Secretary Chase, recalls to recollection the zeal and pertinacity with which he has uniformerly resisted any thing but a metallic currency: he carries his osposition to "paper money" so far that on one occasin, when the omparative virtues of this species of currency and of bard money were under discussion in Ohio, he solemnly announced that if there were not gold and silver enough to furnish a circulating medium for the country he would prefer to melt down all the iron pots in the land and coin them into "hard money" rather than to make money of any thing that was by a Federal scout some weeks ago. He was not metallic. And it is in recognition of sent to Bowling Green and placed in confinethis determined preference of his for a ment. He succeeded in effecting his escape metallic currency, however base, that he from the jail several days ago, and at once is popularly known in Ohio as "Pot-metal David Tod." In view of the fact that he might, on assuming the office of try. He is a desperate character, and has Secretary of the Treasury, discard Mr. Chase's proved himself to be a successful guarilla "paper money" and give us a "hard money" like that which was current among the Spartans in the days of Lycurgus, our grave contemporary sportively adds: "If the war should \$500. In addition to this wholesale theft, last three years longer at its present rate of expenditures, and if Mr. Secretary Tod, in his robbed of smaller amounts. Three Federal addiction to a "metallic currency," should in- soldiers were captured in the town and pasist on defraying its expenses in pot-metal, it roled. Of course the parole will not be recogis at least safe to say that his administration of the Treasury Department, however economical, will be attended with a considerable rise in the price of culinary utensils." The subsequent declination of Mr. Tod lost to the country the opportunity of testing the novel virtues be taken by assault, it will be by a regular of a ferruginous currency under his adminis- absurd to be amusing. The thieves did not

The money market is close, without being money besides such "securities" as the Government offers. The volume of business a langs over all operations, legitimate and ille-

The second object of the Secretary of the Lincoln at Baltimore was announced yester-day, gold rose two per cent. It certainly involves grave questions concerning the na-tional credit. If Lincoln shall attempt, as is quite probable, to defeat opposition to him by violence and corruption, resistance to such proceedings can hardly be avoided. In order to rid themselves of a tyrant the people may be driven to strike at the foundations of corbe driven to strike at the founda centrent to strike at the foundations of gov-ernment, and in the struggle public credit can hardly fail to suffer. In view of this danger, many people are exchanging their "greenbacks" for notes of sound State banks, which it is believed would not be wholly involved in the ruin which seems inseparable frem a continuance of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Federal bonds may be a good enough investment for Federal currency; but for a safe deposit of real value, they can no longer be commended. The limited subscriptions to the ten forty learn them.

views have become wide-spread.

New Nation. The New Nation, as our readers know, is the metropolitan organ of General Fremont. This extract shows very strikingly how much confidence the head of one wing of the radical party has in the head of the other wing. The radical family is indeed a "happy" one.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION -It is rumored or perhaps it would be more correct to say the statement comes from a very "reliable gentleman," that a few days since one of the Editors of the Journal wrote a complimentary notice of the formation of a Home Guard at Danville, and the said Editor expressed the belief that and the said kaltor expressed the belief that the formation of similar guardain other places, with the assistance of the troops of the United States in Kentucky, would soon actificate the guerillas and give peace and security to the people. All that portion of the notice that recognized the necessity of any aid of the United States troops was stricken from the article by the supervising Editor of the Journal, who puts into pervising Editor of the Journal, who puts into the paper whatever pleases him and refuses the intrusion of anything out of the "conservative" line. When asked the reason for emasculating the article of the special reference to the United States, the Editor is reported to have replied, that the part stricken out recognizing that Kentucky was beholden to the United States for protection, was just the admission that the radicals desired, and that he would not permit the Journal to utter any such thing. Are these statements true.

Q IN THE CORNER.

No: they are false in every particular. There is not a shadow of truth in them. If the abolitionists keep a spy in our office, he must be one of the falsest of his lying triba.

danger that, for want of adequate reinforcements, the Army of the Potomac will not be able to accomplish what has been expected of t, and that the war will go over to another ear." It says also: "Beyond a doubt, Richmond would have been ours two years ago if McDowell could have joined McClellan south of the Pamunkey, according to the original plan of the campaign, and thus have been able to prevent Stonewall Jackson from doubling up McClellan's right wing. More men were wanted then, and more men are or December, or April."

bilities of Ex-Gov. Tod, of Ohio, are, but if he had not declined the Secretaryship of the Pressury the President would have had a langerous rival in Washington in the story-

alogy upon General Oglesby, a Republican speaker, says that he "returns from the sec vice of his country in the field, war-worn and

The New York Herald has a gross and ungeneraus attack upon Admiral Lee, charg-MEN TEN MILES FROM LOUISVILLE .- Highway ing him with having sunk obstructions in the robberies are becoming quite frequent, and highwaymen are to be found on every public. road in Kentucky. The audacity of them thieving scoundrels is a matter of astonishment and surprise. They boldly assert their rights to the road in the extreme portions of the State, and even hover on the confiner of the city, watching for an opportunity to bring the peaceable traveller to a "stand and deliver." We are certainly drifting into a terrible state of affairs, and soon the valleys of Kentucky will swarm with outlaws, more desperate and numerous than the brigands of Spain or Italy. Travel without a well armed escort is even now extremely hazardons. The Shelbyville stage of late has received especial attention from these dashing highwaymen. It was again halted yesterday afternoon, two miles this side of Middletown, and ten from the city of Louisville. The coach was lumbering slowly along the road, formidable than we have any idea of; and the | and the passengers, three in number, were idly dreaming, unconscious of danger. The victory. Suppose this to have happened, and | wood, and the shadows deepened as the stage advanced. Suddenly three highwaymen, with cocked revolvers in their hands, dashed from their covert out into the road, and commanded the driver to rein his horses to a halt. The demand was quickly complied with, when the robbers quietly proceeded to relieve. the passengers of their watches and purses, The amount of money thus obtained was not very large. The mail-bags were then called for and rifled of their contents. Two checks were taken from the letters-one calling for \$3,100, the other for \$75. The scoundrels were well aware that the checks were useless to them, so they very generously returned them to the driver. As soon as the robbery was completed, the stage was allowed to proceed on to its destination. It arrived in the city nearly on time, without meeting with further trouble or delay. The robbers were dressed in citizens' suits, and presented a genteel appearance. They were four in number. One remained in the woods, we presume, as a reserve, while his three companions paid "POT-METAL DAVID TOD."-The National their respects to the passengers. One of the Intelligencer, in its comments upon the nomihighwaymen halted the stage in the morning when outward bound, and purchased copies of the Louisville morning papers. We presume he will be equally anxious to see the publications of this morning. We can assure him and his confederates in crime that we would like to write their obituaries, and take notes from the foot of the scaffold. PARTICULARSOF THE GLASGOW RAID .- From

an official source we have learned that the

gang of thieves that visited Glasgow on Mon-

day evening murdered sixteen men. Nat

Smith, the leader of the band, was captured

rallied a few desperate characters for the pur-

pose of marauding and ransacking the coun-

chief. As we stated in our twelve o'clock

edition, the store of Redding & Bro. at Glas-

gow was robbed of goods to the amount of

we are informed that several parties were

nized as binding, but will be regarded as a

miserable farce. The idea of horse-thieves

pretending to have the authority to parole a

Federal soldier not to make war upon the

Confederate Government is a piece of audacity

and presumption perfectly ridiculous, and too

confine themselves to the military; even the

civil officers had to quietly submit to an arbi-

short time. As a general thing the citizens

were subjected to but few persecutions. The

gang left at 5 o'clock, moving toward Jim-

force of Federal cavalry stationed at Glasgow

would afford great protection to the country

erations of outlaw bands. We trust that the

trary arrest. Mr. Telle, sheriff of Be

military authorities will take this view of the matter. ARREST OF REBEL SPIES .- Morgan entered the State with an air of bravado. His boldness gave an air of success to his operations. but his disastrous defeat at Cynthiana dis pelled these illusions, and, with a shattered remnant of his command, the famous raider was glad to escape from Kentucky soil. His column was broken, and the men who escaped sapture were widely scattered throughout the bands, or are to be found in citizens' dress, loafing about our towns and cities, acting in the capacity of spies. Louisville has been made a headquarters for the more reckless and daring. They mingle in the busy throng upon the streets, and enjoy a quiet as remarkable as it is safe. The military detectives are constantly on the alert, but, in the extensive, busy whirl it is almost impossible to effect the arrest of the proper parties. Captain John McHome, the efficient Chief, labors with an earnestness and a will, and, in spite of the difficult surroundings, his operations are crowned with success. Yesterday he succeeded in tracking and arresting three of Morgan's men, who were stopping at one of the principal hotels in the city. James H. Elbort and Walter G. Ferguson, of the famous Quirk Scouts, and Edgar Thompson, 21 Lieut. of artillery, all of Morgan's command, were arrested in the city, yesterday, at the Louisville Hotel. Elbort and Ferguson state that they became separated from their company in the fight at Cynthiana, and they had donned citizens' clothes and visited the city, hoping to learn something of Morgan's movements, and obtain money from their riends residing here to defray the expenses ncident to a journey north of the Ohio river. They claim that they first entered the city left Abingdon, Virginia, on the 1st of April last, connecting himself with Morgan's command. He further states, that, for some months, he was employed as a drill-master at Charleston, Tenn, and was stationed at Augusta, Georgia, authorized by the War Department to arrest all deserters from the rebel army, and return them to their regia resident of the South for the last ten years. He was cut off from his command on Morgan's retreat from the State, and, meeting with Elbort and Ferguson, the three concluded to visit Louisville, and cross the Ohio river on a journey North. Unfortunately for them and their plans, Capt. McHome scented them too closely, and, yesterday, blasted their fond hopes by placing them under arrest, and confining them in the Military Prison. We presume, that, as old soldiers, they understand military law well enough to be aware of the unpleasantness of their present condition; and it is not necessary for us to inform them that they are subject to be

BARRACKS NEWS .- For the past two days the transfers at the barracks were one hun ared and eighty-seven stragglers to Nashville, four to Philadelphia, two to Cincinnati, fire to Lexington, four to Russellville, one to Bow ling Green, seventeen to Fort Snelling, and forty-two from Bardstown en route for the front. Two prisoners were forwarded to Nashville. The receipts were eighty convalescents from Nashville, three from Lebanon, and thirty from Cincinnati. Eighteen

where you will find that they have

said pretty much the same thing, and yet

they have compromised. Lay your position

firmly down that from the flag no star is to

is to be taken away; tell those people South,

Union, is our proposition, Repeal at once

your confiscation bills, withdraw your procla-

mation of emancipation, that amounts to

no more legally than the last year's almanac;

let us try it awhile on that line, and see if it

will not bring peace, union, happiness, con-

Amnesty for the past, the Constitution and

e stricken, from your domain no inch of soil

cord, and prosperity to this nation, now engaged in civil strife. Try that for three months, and you will have no trouble about it." In this opinion we heartily unite. It is exactly our own opinion. The course pointed out by Senator Richardson is the right line; and we believe the people are resolved to try it on that line. Such is also the belief of Senator Richardson, as pleasantly yet impressively declared by himself in a subsequent part of the speech to which we allude. "Mr. President," he said, "I may be mistaken about it, but in my opinion we are going to lick you gentlemen tolerably comfortably in the Presidential election. I believe it is for the benefit of the country, for the interest of the whole human race, that we should have a change. I believe the people will think so. When Mr. Lincoln entered the Presidential chair and you into power in both halls of Congress, the sun in its ircuit of the earth had never seen such a country anywhere in any period of time We could feed and fight the world. Wherever your flag floated upon the face of the earth, wherever the breeze of heaven unfurled it, it was honored and respected. No minister of ours was reduced to the sad condition of going with his hat in hand and telling the minister of a crowned head, 'This is not the act of my whole Government." Sir, if we had been in power and reduced to that alternative, we would have spoken to them through the cannon's mouth upon their own soil, upon ours, or wherever their flag was unfurled on land or sea. Sir, what is our condition now? It is beyond all controversy that the policy of this Administration is a failure, and has ruined the country and burdened with taxation our people. I may be wrong, but I believe as firmly as I stand here to-day that another policy would have terminated this conflict, and

"are going to lick" the abolition gentlemen tolerably comfortably in the Presidential election," the celebrated Pomeroy circular, which represents the views of the friends of Mr. Chase, is remarkably explicit as well as emphatic, announcing the practical impossibility of Mr. Lincoln's re-election as the very first conclusion arrived at by those on behalf of whom the circular was put forth. The anguage of the circular in this relation is as Those, in behalf of whom this communica-

tion is made, have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the followng conclusions:

1. That, even were the re-election of Mr.
Lincoln desirable, IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPOSSI-BLE AGAINST THE UNION OF INFLUENCES WHICH

So much for the first opinion. In respect to the second, the opinion that "another policy would have terminated this conflict," the famous Chase Manifesto, which followed the Pomeroy circular, is equally explicit and em-

phatic. Says the manifesto on this point: The truth is that there is no man, who does not wear the livery of office, or is not in the pay of the General Government, who does not feel mortified and humbled that our nation, ieel mortified and humbled that our nation, with its twenty millions of loyal people in the North, with four millions of auxiliaries in the South, to say nothing of a large host of Union men there, has not succeeded yet in overthrowing the insolent slave oligarchy which does not number five millions all told. How is it that Jefferson Davis, with his slender resources, without a navy, without manufactories, is still defiant at Richmond, and has twice sent rebel horders across the

manufactories, is still defiant at Richmond, and has twice sent rebel hordes across the Potomac, putting in jeopardy even the personal liberty of Mr. Lincoln himself?

It is impossible to prevent the American people from making humilisting comparisons between the rebel chief and the President of the United States. They well understand why this condition of things exists, at the end-of the third year of Mr. Lincoln's term. The fault is not in the want of intelligence and fault is not in the want of intelligence and bravery on the part of our soldiers or the skill of our officers. For both soldiers and officers have proven, on many a battle-field, that, in endurance and valor, and all the elements which constitute the great soldier, they are the equals, if not the superiors, of the rebels. It will not do to throw the blame upon the country, for it has furnished all the men and all the money the President has asked. It will not do to charge it upon the rebel sympathizers at the North, for they have had no means of interfering with the orders of the President. The responsibility rests alone upon him. He has been weak and weiliating the want of intelligence and

President. The responsibility rests alone upon him. He has been weak and vacillating throughout, seemingly incapable of settling upon any definite line of policy in regard to the rebellion. upon any definite line of policy in regard to the rebellion.

Twe theories in regard to it have divided and now divide the American people. One is, that the Southern States are still States of the American Union; that their several constitutions and laws, though silent in the presence of the rebel power, will, upon the suppression of the rebellion, revive, and the people return to their former rights.

The other theory is, that they are no longer States in the American Union, in the sense of the Constitution, but, the rebellion having acquired the strength and consistency of a belligerent power, the status of the entire population, has been the status of the entire population.

ent power, the status of the entire p been changed from citizens to aliens, and they do not return to their rights upon the suppression of the rebellion, but only to such as the supreme legislative power may give them.

Bad Mr. Lincoln adopted either one of these heories, and adhered to it vigorously, he night long since have ended the rebellion. theories, and adhered to it vigorously, he might long sincs have ended the rebellion.

BAD BECHOSEN YER FIRST HE COULD, EXFORE THIS, HAVE BROUGHT BACK THE STATES WITH THEIR INSTITUTIONS AND LAWS, SLAVES AND

So much for the second opinion. Both are confirmed by high Republican authority, as we have said, and proved. More need not be said in confirmation of either. One word further. The friends of Mr.

Chase say besides in the manifesto from which we have just quoted: Should Mr. Lincoln be ferced upon the cuntry in defiance of the better judgment of blican party, and the Democratic ious in planting a c ution of the war upon the first the-

ory above indicated (which is their theory), Mr. Lincoln will be most undoubtedly defeated, unless he should be tempted in an evit hour to use the military power in his hands by sup pressing the freedom of elections in loyal States. A victory won by the sword would be no victory, but a lamentable defeat to the friends of liberty.

This brings us back to the line proposed by Senator Richardson. Mr. Lincoln has been "forced upon the country in defiance of the better judgment of the Republican party," in accordance with the foreboding of this manifesto, and the Democratic party will do the very thing the manifesto hypothetically foretells; wherefore, Mr. Lincoln will be nost undoubtedly defeated. Certainly the conservatives will do what the manifesto recognizes as the condition of their triumph. The course in question is their line, and the line of victory. It is the right line; and they intend, as Senator Richardson proposes, to try it on that line. We do not doubt the speedy and glorious success of the trial.

The Administration never withheld me Dellaz. If it ever withheld men that from McClellam. If it ever withheld men that is eneeded, it was because his faulty plan of the campaign rendered it necessary. Had Gen. McClellan taken the precaution that Gen. Grant did—secured the destruction of the railroad running north from Richmond, and thus rendered rebel movement northward impossible—and had he exhibited the same vity that Gen. Grant has, thus keeping th bel army fully employed, then it would not are been necessary to have retained a large roce to defend the capital. McClellan went to the Peninsula leaving the railroads intact, to the Peninsula leaving the railroads intact, and his plans contemplated leaving them so. It was this that rendered it necessary for the Administration to insist that the capital should be covered. It was the destruction of these roads that enabled Grant to move south of the James, and permits the Government to forward him men. Gen. Grant remained at Cold Harbor a week longer than he otherwise would, simply that that object might be accomplished. The object desired by the Government was the protection of Washington. Grant secured that by driving the enemy before him and destroying the railroads. McClellan pursued another policy, thus rendering necessary the employe railroads. McClelian pursued another olicy, thus rendering necessary the employ-ent of an additional army. He was recalled om the James because, failing to keep the bels employed before Richmond, they had sisted on keeping him or his army employed efore Washington .- Albany Evening Jour. To this the New York Journal of Com-

merce makes the following reply: "Persistent slander is by some partisan Editors regarded as a virtue to be commended and admired. Persistent ignorance of truth, in the face of ample means of information, is everywhere regarded as an unpardonable offence in the conductors of a public journal. To one or the other of these causes it is necessary to assign many of the attacks of radical papers on General McClellan, among which the above extract is notable. The misstatements which contains are a disgrace to the editorial charter. The first consists in the attempt to distinguish between men and means, and the denial that means were withheld from McClellan. The second is in ascribing the withholding of means from him to the faulty haracter of his plan of campaign. The fact is orought to be known to every boy that the plan of campaign after the advance from Yorktown was a plan forced by the orders of Secretary Stanton and Mr. Lincoln, and the whole position of the army was due to the eremptory command of Mr. Stanton to stretch his right wing around to the north of Richmond. Then follows a third gross bluader or misrepresentation about the railroad. The Albany Editor is ignorant, or pretends gnorance, of the battle of Hanover Courthouse and all its results. He conceals, or possibly he does not know of, the destruction of the railroads, and the thanks ef the President to the officers who did the work. There are other misstatements. In short there are almost as many mistakes, or perversions of truth, as there are lines in the article. We have quoted it only as an illustration, not for the sake of replying to it. The style of radical attack on eneral McClellan has lately assumed this character of bold, unblushing disregard of

truth. The campaign of General Grant has so fully vindicated the wisdom of McClellan, and the awful folly and crime which was perpetrated two years ago in calling him home from the James river, that the enemies of "the first soldier in America" are driven to seek other weapons than truth in their abuse as we were, certainly in an infinitely better of new misrepresentations. But these position than we are in now." The Senator too are found to fail now. The deep love of is not mistaken in either of the opinions he the army and the people for McClellan is on expresses here. Both are confirmed indeed the increase from day to day. His earnest devotion, his self-sacrificing disposition, his calm dignity, are above all praise. There are not two men in a hundred, in all the North, who do not now believe that he would have taken Richmond two years ago if he had been supported by the men at Washington with half the energy that they have displayed in

supporting Grant's expensive campaign. "Who does not remember how, in 1862, instead of urging the support of McClellan, all the radical Senators, orators, and newspapers were shricking their denunciation of him, and endeavoring by every possible means to create dissatisfaction toward him in the minds of the President and his Cabinet? Who does not nember that instead of sympathy, praise, uragement, he received criticism, carp ing, fault-finding, and censure? Morestrength was wasted in abusing him for preventing pillage, for keeping strict discipline in his army, and for being a Christian and civilized soldier, than would have sufficed, if rightly directed, to give him a hundred thousand recruits at that time when he so much needed them. Why was he not reinforced? Who new dare

attempt to explain on behalf of Mr. Lincoln? Look at Grant's campaign, and say why Mc-Dowell was not sent down the line. "We utter only the sentiment which prevails in the minds of the Republicans themselves, when we say that there is at this instant a fixed idea in the public mind that General McClellan is after all the great military hope of the country. The Administration men would be terribly frightened if he should die or leave the country; for they have a concealed but ever-rising notion that McClellan is their great dependence, and that if they happen to fall into serious trouble he can always be called on and will surely save the nation as he has heretofore. This feeling, which to their disgrace they do not openly express, pervades Administration circles everywhere. They look to the General as a last resort n time of despair. They want success without him, and as long as there seems a chance of success without him they ridicule and denounce him. But they fly to him in an hour of peril. And if they should call on him as they did heretofore, when he was alone at Alexandria, to save the nation from some dire disaster, and he should answer the call, so soon as his work was done they would again send him into disgrace. It e should accomplish the entire salvation of the Union, they would then seek to destroy him, while they would fatten on the spoils of victory. Such is the character of the radical enmity to McClellan. It is neither honest nor honorable. If in private life men were to be guilty of the falsehood and slander which in public places these partisans heap on the head

spect of their own common associates. "The enthusiasm which everywhere attends on the presence of General McClellan attests the devotion of the people. They know and love and will forever ho nor him. As for the army, its affection for him increases with every month of the year. We have the most porough evidence that there was never a ime when the admiration and love of the army for their old leader was as enthusiastic and devoted as at the present moment. Against this love of the army and of the peo ple, slander and falsehood vainly seek to produce an effect. There is no man in America to-day so loved and honored as McClellan, and we know there is no man who so well eserves it." The reply of the Journal of Commerce is as elevated as it is convincing.

of the best and bravest man we have in Amer-

ica, they would with justice be classed among

the low and unprincipled, and would lose the

Semmes's experience in piracy with the abama has proved thorough. He has got to the bottom of the thing.

And it is thoroughly convincing.

GEN. WASHBURNE'S TRADE REGULATIONS - at the suggestion of Mr. Latham it was sub-We have heretofore referred to the orders which Gen. Washburne, commanding at demphis, has deemed it his duty to issue for he purpose of preventing supplies from eaching the disloyal. When carried of a number of prominent Union men of Paut in practice, these provisions have worked most serious detriment, produced great suffering, and put a stop to legimate asiness in nearly all its channels in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. To such an alarming extent have these inconveniences and sufings extended in our State that a meeting of Union men and friends of the government was called in Paducah, on the 23d ultimo, to

advise concerning them. The names of the northern counties of West Tennessee, whose gentlemen who took part in the proceedings re the most ample guarantee of their lovalty and undeviating attackment to the cause of the Union, and have been tested through trials and privations of which few as consistent with the public good, such favor who reside in the more favored localities, where the actual presence of war is not seen and telt, can form any just conception. Dr. S. P. Cope nominated J. G. Cole as President, and Wm. P. Caldwell as Secretary, and the objects of the meeting were explained by the | gaged in the Paducah meeting. Chairman, Warren Thornberry, and Jesse Gardner, Esqs. After this Messrs, Gardner, Cope, and Caldwell were appointed a comnittee to draft and report a memorial to Gen.

adjourned meeting on the next day, and offered the following as the result of their deliberations: Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburne, Commanding District West Tennessee, Memphis: GENERAL: As original, true, earnest, and unswerving Union men, who desire the preservation of our Government as the only hope of security in the future, as it has been the reseatest blessing and safeguard in the cent to essing and safeguard in the past, to our lives, our liberties, and our property, we respectfully ask your indulgence for this umble presentat on of subjects for your con

Washburne, commanding at Memphis, in rela-

tion to his recent military regulations pre-

scribing an oath to all persons desiring to en-

Kentucky. This committee reported at an

deration which deeply affect us, our families, ar sfflicted people, and in no light degree to destinies of our country. The people of Western Kentucky, since the outbreak of the rebellion, have been most pe-culiarly and unfortunately situated. Having the seeds of sectional prejudice sown in their minds at an early day by arttul demagogues, under the insidious nursing of arch-traitors, they had their fruition in the madness and alignation, that set father agging to the alienation that set father against son and neighbor against neighbor in the early stage of our unhappy war. At length a healthy purgation followed by the the exit of many misguided youths and middle-aged men to the rebel armies. The National forces occupied our city, and in a little while comparative quiet was restored a little while comparative quiet was res a little while comparative quiet was restored to the surrounding country. Men were asked to return to their allegiance; the opportunity was meet, and many, yea, a large majority within reach of our Post, threw themselves upon the protection of the Government by accepting the proffered oath of allegiance. We believe the most of those men have in good faith kept the compact; some have fallen away. After our armies advanced into rebel territory our country became the seat of a vile detestable system of guerilla warfare. The loyal and disloyal were prejed upon by these relentless thieves and murderers. They gathered up the few remaining arms left to the people, who, not having the entire centi-dence of the Federal authorities, had been generally disarmed by their direction.

Under the too liberal trade regulations es-

Under the too liberal trade regulations established some time since by the Treasury Department our section abounded in goods and supplies as well as guerillas. Restrictions were imperatively demanded. Your order No. 34 came. This stopped all supplies until the people should show a disposition to drive out the guerillas. The terrible dangers of a war of unarmed citizens upon lawless bands of guerillas, the contest being so less bands of guerillas, the contest being so unequal, prevented any development of the disposition to drive them out, which your order invited. A modification of your order has reached us, and is presented to the people in the following form:

Before any one can engage in the trade or commerce of Western Kentucky, or sell the produce of their arms, or buy their necessary family supplies, they shall be required to take the following oath, with competent evidence before the Provost Marshal or Paducah, Kestucky, that they are unconditional Union men: "I do solemnly swear that I have always been an With the utmost regard for military orders,

SPECIAL ORDER NO 48.

and deference to military commanders, we beg leave most respectfully to suggest what we believe to be some manifest and insuperable objections to some of the features of this order and oath. We ask is the order in perorder and oath. We ask is the order in per-fect keeping with the piedges of government to those of our people who availed themselves, in good faith and at an early period of the protection of government by taking the oath of allegiance?

By order of Gen. Grant military punishment of disloyal and treasonable practices in our State, it being a loyal State with a loyal Legislature, is not inflicted in cases within the purview of our statutes. (See copy of statute and Gea. Grant's order herewith inclosed.) We agree to the propriety, and would urge upon our authorities the necessi-ty, of keeping supplies from guerillas and rebel soldiers, but motives of humanity prompt us to give ear to the lamentations o the impoverished and oppressed, who, in the spirit and intent of treason, stand guiltless before God and man, and yet between the ruthlessness of freebooters and inexorable military orders are reduced to such terrible straits as to render existence a barden and their homes a curse. May it not be better in their homes a curse. May it not be better i the end, that, in the case of women and chi dren especially, though their sympathies and affections are with recreant husbands and fa-thers in rebellion, the severity of justice shall be tempered with the smiles of mercy? Under the order much of the valuable produce o cer loyal, tax-paying, and army-supporting State cannot be moved, when, if allowed to be moved, the proceeds would finally find their way into the national treasury. Few fail to pay their tax because of guerilla raids. The tax law is inexorable. A strict construction of the oath and order much have the process. oath and order must have the inevitable effect, sooner or later, of depopulating our country. Supplies which go to the country only to "persons who have always hear or wind to be constructed." sons who have always been early, constant unswerving, and unconditional Union men," will be so few and far between, under a str construction, that the avidity of the guerillas for those supplies will be as that of ravenous wolves for the innocent flock. And wos to the unhappy wight who shall be found in such special favor! As to the oath, which is so different from the oaths which have preceded it, there is already a wide-spread confusion of ideas, and diversity of opiu-ions. Of course it cuts off every man from trade and farming privilige was not able to stand against the storm of a cession that broke over our land. We b that many such are now loyal, though their record has not always been clear. Again, many who have always been loyal rest under such a state of terrorism from guerilla visita-tions as to be effectually deterred from takin; uch an oath. Life is too prec recklessly bartered away. Again, men who have always been outspoken and determinedly for the Union, differ in policy from other Inion men, and an oath of doubtful interpre tation engenders the spirit of disunion an ealousy, and is calculated to weaken the fai of many who are friendly to the government dampen the ardor of many who have always been actively loyal, and confirm the loyalty of but few. Something is due to the inflamed tate of mind that must necessarily ex in Western Kentucky, so long the field guerilla operations that were imported people to prevent. Our town has much from the sad consequences of w. much from the sad consequences of war. Those of us who are left here can scarcely get away. We have some honorable tradesmen, dealing under Government license, who early took the prescribed oath of allegiance, and we belie be excluded from all privileges, forbidden to buy or sell, and compelled to starve or steal? Under the operations of an order and oath so discriminating many and nave in good faith obse discriminating, may not the corruption which

already abounds become of such prolific growth and increase as to thwart the best ob-jects of the order? From various conceptions and scruples on the subject the effect has already been the closing of fully five-sixths of our busines houses against purchasers both from within and without our picket lines. Monopoly and extortion have received a sudden and power-ful stimulus. It is very properly your wish that benefits should accrue to the friends of the Government; but how easy to be friendly, especially in trade and traffic, when a mere oath makes one friendly.

In conclusion, General, for the reasons that we have named and many others we could name, we carnestly and prayerfully, and for the best wishes of our country's good, beseech you to give a kind consideration to our sugons, and, if consistent with your views of uty and right and justice, make such modication or give such interpretation to the pirit of the order, and the phraseology of the ash, as shall embrace, if possible, all the right of the control of the eds, and close the door of protection and ercy only against the enemies of the Government. We cordially commend the experice, sagacity, and fairness of our excellencest Commander, Colonel S. G. Hicks, as fit: ost tommander, Colonia to your confidence as no fully entitling him to your confidence as n advisor in the troubled state of our affairs.

W. P. CALDWELL Committee This memorial was unanimously adopted, and

Before it was mailed it received the signatures ducah who could not be present at the meeting, and among them were Mr. J. N. Beadles. Cashier of the Bank of Ashland, Mr. Hughes, Cashier of the Bank of Louisville, H. Jones, Eq., Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. White, &c. The meeting also, with entire unanimity, adopted a resolution declaring that many of the suggestions of the memorial apply with peculiar force to the suffering condition of some of the

people have been liberal in furnishing men and sympathy to the cause of the Union, and earnestly recommending to Gen. Washbarne the propriety of extending, at as early a period to them as their long, earnest, and patient loyalty may entitle them. This considerate regard for the interests of their suffering neighbors in Tennessee is highly creditable to the noble-minded gentlemen who were en-The memorial to General Washburne to his heart and judgment. We are aware

mitted to Col. Hicks, Post Commandant at

fore it was forwarded to Gen. Washburne.

Paducah, fer his inspection and approval be-

speaks for itself, and we trust it will appeal how much that distinguished officer has to contend against in dealing with the machinations of wily traitors, and that his general orders must produce instances of individual hardship and suffering; but we begage in the trade or commerce of Western lieve Colonel Hicks knows the present memorialists so well that their representations will have great weight, and produce some modification in the trade regulations which will relieve the sorely-tried patriots of Western Kentucky and Tennessee from the misery and destitution which now oppress them. ARREST OF A HIGHWAYMAN.—Immediately

> after the facts of the stage robbery near Middletown had been reported to headquarters in ment of the 2d Indiana cavalry was ordered to get in readiness, and move out the Shelby ville road and thoroughly scout the country. The scout soon reported as ready for night. They arrived at the town in the early liately instituted a search, and arrested the uspected party in the yard to the rear of the hotel, attempting to effect his escape. At law band. The soldiers made inquiries of the citizens of the town, and learned from them that the young man was an entire stranger to the community, and was first seen in the place on the morning of the previous day. He ppeared to have no honest object in visiting the town, and they regarded him with suspicious eyes. The soldiers thought the proof clear against him, and wisely determined to hold im a prisoner. Diligent search was made for the other parties, but all efforts to find them proved fruitless. The sergeant in command returned to Louisville yesterday afternoon with his men, and reported his prisoner at the office of the Provost Marshal. He gives his name as James Wilson, and admitted in the office that he had formerly been connected with the rebel army. He is a young man, possessed of a stalwart frame, a hang-dog look about the face, and has a cunning leer in his eve. He was closely examined, and each answer to pointed questions involved him in some new difficulty. We do not entertain a doubt that he is one of the daring highwaymen that robbed the Shelbyville stage on Wednesday evening. He is now safely confined in prison. His confederates in crime were seen in Middletown on Wednesday evening. They passed through the town, and all ace was lost of their movements. If the trio of thieves take the Journal regularly, they may be surprised to read in this morn. ing's issue the capture of one of their gang. would afford us much pleasure to record their arrest and imprisonment in to-morrow morning's paper. Can't they oblige us?

GUERILLA OPERATIONS ON THE MEMPHIS BANCH RAILROAD-NEWFANGLED Notions.—On Wednesday last, a guerilla demonstration was made on the up-bound train on the Memphis Branch Railroad, near Whippoorwill Station, seven miles south of Russellville. The train consisted of several freight cars and two passenger coaches. The gang of guerillas were posted in the woods close to the railroad, a short distance above the station. Just before reaching the Whipcorwill bridge, some party on board the train, supposed to be a confederate of the guerillas, uncoupled the two passenger coaches from the freight cars, and the former were left standing on the track. The engineer, not being aware of this manœuvre, did not check the speed of his engine, and, with the main portion of the train, dashed over the road. On arriving opposite the place where the party of guerillas were concealed, they fired a withering volley into the cars. Fortunately, nobody was hurt, and the firing prompted the engineer to press on all steam and increase the speed of the locomotive to its utmost pow-The train dashed madly on, and arrived at Russellville before the loss of the passenger coaches was discovered. A guard was at once obtained, and the train cautiously returned to the station. The passenger cars were found standing on the track uninjured, and the inmates stated that they had not been molested. As soon as the guerillas found that they were foiled in their attempt to capture the locomotive and freight cars, they mounted their horses and disappeared from the road. The two coach es were coupled on to the forward cars, and the entire train proceeded to Bowling Green wi hout further molestation. It is not known how many the guerillas numbered, or from whence they came. Whoever they were. we are constrained to acknowledge that their acts were not marked with the fiendishnes usual to such roving bands. Their precau tion to separate the passenger cars from the forward train before the attack was made was an act exhibiting a feeling of humanity and a spark of intelligence not blinded by brutal passion and thirst for cruelty and blood. If men must be guerillas, we can't see why they cannot behave in a manner half decent.

THE REBEL GEN. RODDY THREATENING DECATUR, ALABAMA .- By an officer who arrived in the city last night from the front, we learn that the rebel Gen. Roddy with a large force is threatening Decatur, Alabama. Gen. Granger is in command of the post, and he is making every preparation to hold his position. Regiments are being hurried to his support as rapidly as possible. If Roddy makes an attack on the place he will meet with a surprise as complete as his repulse will be decided. He was well aware that the post was feebly garrisoned, and, when he started his columns toward the town, he expected to meet with a very slight resistance. By this time Gen. Granger is fully prepared to welcome him. He feels secure in his position. and will prevent the rebel General from executing any flank movement in his rear.

BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the Barracks yesterday were three deserters from Nashville, six from Lexington, and four from Indianapolis. The transfers were three stragglers to Lebanon, four to Bowling Green, five to Frankfort, three to Bagdad, two to Oswego, New York, two to Wheeling, six to Cairo, three to Cincinnati, and five to Washington. Eight deserters were forwarded to Nashville, seven to Lexington, two to New York, four to Cairo, and one to Washington.

Col. Forney in his last "Occasional" etter to his Philadelphia Press says: "The letermination to crush the rebellion has long eased to be an Administration or party pur ose. I now believe it to be as fully shared by the Democratic as by the Union organiza

It is somewhat singular that, while our oldiers are so anxious for onions, our gallant sailors object to leeks.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864. All the reports of a large rebel force preparing to enter Maryland or Pennsylvania seem to have been dictated by alarm, for at last accounts the desultory bands of raiders | The Kearsarge, Capt. Pickering, was deswere leaving in hot haste. The object was to plunder, for they certainly must have known that Gen. Grant would not be compelled to move a man from before Righmond or Petersburg. There are forces enough along were building a vessel, in the ship-yard of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad under Hunter and Kelly, in Maryland under Wallace, and in Pennsylvania under Couch, to deal with all the rebels who can be brought down the Valley of the Shenandoah. We publish on our first page to-day

full details of the naval engagement in the British Channel, between the United States vessel Kearsarge and the Anglo-rebel pirate Alabama. It will be observed that Malakoff. the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, corrects the false statement of the English press that Semmes went out boldly and challenged Capt. Winslow. The Alabama was ordered to leave Cherbourg by the French Maritime Prefect. Semmes had just returned from his raiding cruise in the Indian Ocean, and entered the French port to coal and make repairs. Upon her arrival, Minister Dayton telegraphed to Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, who was in a port of Holland, watching rebel privateer movements, and communicated the fact. Capt. W. started promptly for Cherbourg, and in a short time the Alabama went out. We need not recapitulate the particulars of the engagement, for the accounts which we spread before our readers will be found of exceeding interest and will fully repay perusal. This is the only battle that Semmes has ever dared to fight with a naval vessel, though he decoyed the gunboat Hatteras off the coast of Texas within range of his guns, and destroyed her by a broadside For two years the Alabama has swent the this city, on Wednesday evening, a detach- seas and destroyed a large number of American vessels, stealing their chronometers with the same nonchalance that John Morgan appropriates watches on the land.

With the destruction of the Alabama, the duty, and started for Middletown during the pirate crafts of the rebels are reduced to two, the Rappahannock and the Florida; and, from gray of the morning, and, stopping at the | the altered tone of sentiment, we do not hotel, learned that a complete stranger was | think they will be able to obtain any the guest of the house. The soldiers imme- others from the dockyards of England or France. The Messrs. Laird, who were the reb elagents in building the Alabama, would undoubtedly like to supply the rebels with more, first, he pretended to be very indignant at but Great Britain is now on the threshold of the arrest, and affected a proud scorn when war herself, and if her own policy toward us charged with being connected with an out- is to be taken as a precedent for our conduct in the future, she will find that the system of unfriendly neutrality initiated by her may "return to plagge the inventor."

The National Intelligencer publishes the following note from Senator Johnson, of Maryland:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 30, 1864. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. GENTLEMEN-My attention has been called to the following editorial in your paper of

yesterday:

THE ARGUELLES CASE.—It is stated the Senate Committee on Fo. eige Affairs had a protracted discussion on Tuesday over the Arguelles case. Mr. Secretary Seward has sent to the committee a very elaborate report upon the subject, in which the action of the Government in handing Arguelles over to the Spanish authorities is not only sustained, but fully just-field. The committee adjourned without coming to any decision in the matter. It is expected to go over until next session.

Your known accuracy is so well calculated to give authenticity to your statesments that I deem it my duty, because of the public interest of the subject, to correct the error into which, in this instance, you have been led. Unless corrected your readers would suppose that the paper of Mr. Secretary Seward to which you refer was considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as sustaining and justifying the surrender of Arguelles.

Without stating what will be the report of the committee, it is due to them and to truth to say that upon the members who read the paper no such impression was made as your paragraph impties. What the opinion of the committee is will not be made known at this committee is will not be made known at this ime, because of the pendency of criminal pro time, because of the pendency of criminal pro-ceedings against some of the parties who were concerned in the surrender. But when it shall be made known the public will be in-formed whether the surrender is considered by the committee as either "sustained" or With regard, your obedient servant.

s the semi-official correspondence of the N. Y. It is apparent, from the tone and tenor of this note, that Mr. Seward's paper not only did not make the impression suggested by the Intelligencer's paragraph, but did make the very opposite impression. This, we think, is plain. We question not that the opinion of the committee, when it shall transpire, will be found pointedly to condemn the surrender of Arguelles, instead of justifying or sustaining it. We are confirmed in this judgment by the recent gleams of the old American spirit in Congress. However the case may be in the Executive Department, there is still left in Congress, we are bound to own, some repect for the national traditions, and some sympathy with the national feeling. But even this faint spark of nationality is rapidly going out

[The authority for the statement which is above

REVERDY JOHNSON.

in the choke-damp of Republican sway. Unless the people ventilate the great places of the government by a salutary change of adtration in November, the spirit and the body of the nation will ere long perish together. It is for the people to determine at the ballot box whether the recent gleams of as prisoners, have been placed within range the old American spirit in Congress betoken of our fire. Of course this brutal course of the corruption or the resurrection of our action has been followed by stern but necesfellen liberties-whether they shall usher in sary retaliation, and General Foster has death or resuscitation-whether they are the now an equal number of rebel prisoners lest rays of twilight or the first rays of dawn.

The Republicans of New Hampshire ing, which is thus noticed by the New Hampshire Patriot:

THE RATIFICATION .- The Republicans this State "ratified" the nominations of Lin-coln and Johnson, at Phenix Hall, on Tues-day evening. And what a "ratification!" After great preparation and the aunounce-ment of a score of "distinguished speakers," only some three or four hundred people assembled, and it was the very slimmest and most stupid affair of the kind ever seen in these parts. Even our neighbor of the States-man is forced to put it down as an utter "fiz-

The meeting held in Phenix Hall, on Thursday evening, by supporters of the candidates nominated at Baltimore for President and Vice-President of the United States, was thinly stended and by no means enthusias-tic. The usual means were employed to pro-duce attendance. The Concord Brigade Band made excellent music, and the speakers were gentlemen to whem the public give a willing ar; but men preferred to remain outside and rjoy the better atmosphere than go in and lear the addresses."

The fact is, the mass of the Republican par-

are disgusted and disheartened with the Shoddy concern, and the prospect which the action of the Baltimore Convention has presented for the future. They see only continued war and misery and suffering and hopeless rain to result from it, and it is not strange that they are "by no means enthusiastic over it.

The same evidence of the same feeling appears in all parts of the country. Wherever ratification meeting is held it proves a failure. The Republican account of the New Hampshire meeting suits the rest as well: they are all "thinly attended and by no mean enthusiastic." They are without exception wretched abortions. The nomination of Lincoln and Johnson is

not ratified even by their own party. Much less will it be ratified by the people at the hallot-box, with judicious action on the part of the conservatives. Courage conservatives! the salvation of your country is yet within your reach, if you are but true to yourselves; and, stimulated by so high and glorious an incentive, you cannot prove untrue. REBEL PRISONERS.—Ten rebel prisoners o

war arrived in the city on the Nashville train last evening-seven privates and three com missioned officers. We give the names of the latter: Lt. Col. Henderson H. Smith, a native of Lincoln county, Tennessee, of the Confederate Enrolling service, captured near Huntsville, Ala; Lt. and Adjt. John E. Barber, a native of Lawrence county, Alabama, of Fixsell's Battalion, captured near Brown's Ferry.

Perhaps the Richmond Whig tells s larger number of inverted truths than any other paper in the rebel Confederacy.

The Kearsarge has done other service o the country besides sinking the Alabama. When Semmes first turned pirate, he sailed on his plundering career in the Sumpter, and unt into Gibraltar after a successful eruise. patched to capture her, and so effectually blockaded her that she was sold to British parties. During this time two hundred and ninety British, neutrality-loving merchants the Lairds, which was subsequently sent out on a "trial trip"-gentlemen and even ladies countenancing a deception by which she escaped from the Mersey. She took in her armament at Fayal, where it had been sent in advance by the merchants, and her name was changed to the Alabama. About a year and a half ago Captain Winslow was sent to Fayal, and relieved Captain Pickering, and for many months he kept the Florida in check, but she escaped in the night. He then went to Calais, and was afterwards on the track of the Alabama, and finally he wrote the pirate's epitaph, "Here we rest" in the waters of the British channel. The Boston Post says Capt. Winslow was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1812, and consequently is fifty-two; and his father now resides in Charleston, South Carolina, He entered the service in 1827. He was Lieutenant in the Mexican war, and in the same ship with the gallant Lieutenant Morris when he was killed. Several times in this war he was in company with Semmes; so that they are old brother officers and were warm friends. Lieut. Winslow is honorably mentioned in Commodore Perry's despatches. He was for some time stationed in the Boston navy-yard, where he became intimate with Lieutenant Foote. At the breaking out of the war, Commander Winslow was Lighthouse Inspector of the Boston District, and Commander Semmes was Secretary of

home, for twenty years. He has one son in the navy. The Kearsarge is a screw gunboat of 1031 tons carrying eight suns. The list of her officers is as follows: Captain, John A. Winsow; Lieut. Commander, Jas. S. Thornton; Surgeon, John M. Brown; Paymaster, Joseph S. Smith: Engineers: Chief, William H. Cushman; 2d Assistant, William H. Badlam; 3d Assistants, Frederick L. Miller, Sidney L. Smith, and Henry McConnell; Bostswain, James C. Walton; Acting Gunner, Franklin A. Graham.

the Lighthouse Board at Washington.

Capt. Winslow, in a letter to the government,

requested active service, when he was ordered

to join his friend Capt. Foote, who was fitting

out his fleet at St. Louis. In carrying the

first steamers down the river, he was wound-

ed in the arm by the breaking of a chain and

was laid up several months. He returned to

the fleet, then under Admiral Davis, and re-

mained until ordered to relieve Capt. Picker-

ing. He has resided in Roxbury, when at

Mr. Lincoln's renomination was urged y Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who said in a speech

The Union is a lie. The American Union s an imposture, a covenant with death, and n agreement with hell. I am for its over-Mr. Lincoln's renomination was also urged

by Fred Douglas, who, in a speech commemrative of the hanging of old John Brown, said: From this time forth I consecrate the labors

of my life to the dissolution of the Union, and I don't care whether the bolt that rends it These men, the black one and the white, not only support Mr. Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency, now that he is renominated, but, as we have said, they urged his re nomination. He was and is their first choice. And, what is more, they both affirm boldly that they still cherish with unabated fervor the sentiment and the purpose expressed in the extracts quoted above. They still hold that the Union of the Constitution "is a lie," "an imposture, a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," and they are still "for its overthrow," without caring "whether the bolt that rends it comes from heaven or from hell." They retract nothing either of cording to their own avowals, as bitterly hos-Mr. Lincoln as the most effectual means of destroying the old Union, and of erecting upon its ruins a new one fashioned after their

own hearts. This fact is indeed notorious. It is undisputed and undisputable. A favorite argument with the partisans of rebel sympathizer, is in favor of General Mc-Clellan; therefore, General McClellan is a rebel sympathizer, or is no better than one." Now, we ask these partisans to fill their own formula with the names of Lincoln, Garrison, and Fred Douglas, supported by the intensifying considerations we have mentioned, and, then to answer their own argument An

answer is respectfully solicited. The Charleston Courier of the 25th ult. heads one of its articles. "Three Hundred and Fifty-first Day of the Siege," and our guns at Cumming's Point continue to shell the place, notwithstanding the announcement of the rebel Sam Jones that fifty Union officers, held under the fire of the rebel forts. Those who have been selected for this dangerous position are Major Generals Edward Johnston ately held at the Capital a ratification meet- and Frank Gardner, Brigadier-Generals J. J. Archer, Geo. W. Steward, and M. Jeff Thompson; Colonels Wesley R. Carter, M. Cobb, Basil Duke, M. J. Ferguson, J. M. Hanks, Richard C. Morgan, James Pell, W. H. Peebles, A. S. Vanderventer, William W. Ward, Wm. M. Barber, J. N. Brown, J. A. Jaques, B. E. Dandill, and W. H. Forney; Lieutenant-Colonels James F. Bremer, P. E. Durant, J. P. Fitzgerald, C. L. Haines, O. A. Patten, W. M. Paisley, A. I. Swingley, Joseph T. Tucker, D. H. L. Mantz, A. Dupree, T. G. Jackson, M. J. Smith, and W. L. Davidson; Majors D. W. Anderson, J. H. Caldwell, J. T. Corson, W. T. Emmett, J. C. Groce, H. A. Higley, C. Henry, E. A. Nash, L. J. Perkins. Geo. H. Smith, E. J. Sanders, T. Steele, Thos. B. Weber, J. M. Wilson, W. H. Manning, T. E. Upson, and F. F. Warley. It is terrible to reflect that the baseness of the infatuated rebel Gen. Sam Jones should have rendered this step necessary, but the doomed city of Charleston cannot be saved by any such ex pedients. The siege of the place is unprece-

> been invested by sea, and Gen. Gilmore commenced its regular bombardment by land some year since, and the fire has been kept up almost without cessation. RUN OVER AND KILLED-A FIRNDISH DRM-NSTRATION BY GUERILLA CUT-THROATS .-The down passenger train on the Nashville Railroad, early on Wednesday morning last. ran over a man lying on the track, near Sinkng Springs, and severed the head from the body. His name was not learned. It is presumed that he had fallen asleep upon the track in a state of intoxication, and was unaole to get out of the way of the cars, and save himself from a tragic death.

dented in its duration among the events of

the rebellion. For nearly three years it has

At Mitchellville the train came very near meeting with a serious accident. A gang of nurdering guerillas had opened the switch, and hoped to throw the cars off the track. Fortunately, the devilish arrangement was discovered by the engineer, in time to prevent a terrible smash-up, and a fearful loss of life. As soon as the cut-throats discovered that their fiendish design had been foiled, they precipitately fled, in order to escape the summary vengeance of the train guard. We know of no punishment too severe for these unprincipled scoundrels. We would rejoice to see the fiends exterminated from the face of the

The most uncontrollable of all the elegates to the late rebel Congress was our old friend H. S. Foote. Like a woman's tongue, frontier, and will be sent forward in a few he was an unruly member.

earth.

The Atlanta Register of the 16th ult. lished. He was in company at the time with Generals Johnston, Hardee, and Jackson, upon Pine mountain, in the rear of the batteries of the Washington artillery from New nine hundred yards distant. Some one suga shell fell a little short of the party. The order was given to disperse, and the party divided and walked off in different directions. Johnston and Polk together; the latter exposed himself by walking somewhat higher upon the brow of the hill, the former being below him. It was in this position that General Polk was struck by the second shell which was fired. It went entirely through his breast, shattering the left arm about the elbow, crushing the breast and spine terribly, and shattering the right arm as it passed out. Col. Yale, his sonin-law and member of his staff, seeing him fall, rushed toward him, but, save a slight quivering of the chin as the Colonel raised his head from the earth, all other signs of life had fled. The Register states that after this the firing was continued, but our information leads us to believe that only the two shells were fired, as Gen. Sherman's object was entirely accomplished when he dispersed the group of officers who were making the reconnois sance of his position. Gen. Polk had in his coat pocket when killed his prayer-book and three copies of the Rev. Dr. Quintard's little work, entitled "Balm for the Weary and Wounded," which were intended as presents for Generals Johnston, Hardee, and Hood, as their names were inscribed on the fly-leaves. with "the compliments of Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk, June 12, 1864." They were all wound.

are still in Owen county, stealing horses, and energetically conscripting men to strengthen the ranks of the command. The people would be glad to be relieved of the presence of the marauding band, but Jesse does not seem inclined to act in accordance with their delicate wishes. His three hundred present a hold front, and court the advance of Federal troops; that is, at an extreme distance. The cavalry sent out from Louisville reconnoitred the guerilla position on Wednesday, and concluded that they were not sufficiently strong to risk an engagement, and they abandoned for the time all thoughts of attack. No doubt Jesse felt elated at this manouvre, and he swelled with new-born importance. We were unable to learn whether or not he issued a Captain sent him to the Military Prison, and congratulatory order to his invincible three hundred, thanking them for their gallant and heroic deeds on the field of blood and carnage. If he did not, we beg leave to assure him that he was guilty of a grave error, and he is terribly out of the fashion. Correct your manners, Jesse, and improve your etiquette, if you want to become a great military hero! Horseflesh is improving in value, and is the next best thing to cotton. You have learned to steal well, Jesse, and are on the road to shoddy fame and shoddy power. We are very much afraid that you will have to evacuate "Sweet Owen" in a manner more hurried than graceful. General Burbridge will soon be after you, and, if you don't make a "masterly retreat," he will gobble you up, stolen horses and all. In fact, we would very much like to take a peep at you and your villanous crew through a crack in the strong walls of our Military Prison. Please accommodate us. If you don't, we fear the Yankee boys will do so by marching you before them at the point of the bayonet.

JESSE AND HIS THREE HUNDRED STILL IN

"Sweet Owen."-Jesse and his thieving gang

The European Conference has been un able to make any pacific arrangements, and hostilities between Denmark and her invaders undoubtedly recommenced on the 27th ult. Great Britain seems fully prepared to give aid to Denmark, but the position of France candoctrine or of practice. They are now, ac not yet be explained. A British fleet, we my is across the Chattaboochie, over 2,000 were enveloped in one continued. have no question, is by this time in the Baltic, prisoners were taken by Gen. Sherman be- dust, caused by our shells. The rebel gun are working for the re-election of thus enable the Italian Principalities to take part in the general contest against their old hereditary foes of Austria. From the present or not our forces have crossed the Chattahooaspect of affairs, it looks as if nothing could prevent a general European war. France and Russia have little direct interest in the matter; but they will almost inevitably be drawn Mr. Lincoln runs thus: "So and so, who is a into taking some part in the contest. They ought to side with England, but as the loss of Great Britain is their gain, it is probable they will be guided the military authorities. Glave is charged by interest rather than principle. If Louis Napoleon could keep out of the entanglement altogether he would like it, for as a neutral power, the commerce of France would be greatly benefited, when that of England was made the prey of privateers. The latter could expect no sympathy from this side of the water: for we can never forget that the pirate Alabama, just sunk by the Kearsarge, was built for and turned over to the rebels by Mr. truly! Laird with the disgraceful connivance of the

British Government. The Alabama was a "British ship with a British crew," with the exception of Captain S mmes and three midshipmen. All the rest of her officers were Englishmen, and her crew consisted of a large number of trained gunners from the royal naval gunnery ship Excellent. So, in reality, Capt. Winslow fought and sunk an English vessel. Indeed, the London

Herald, which is the Derby organ, says: We cannot but feel grieved at the loss of the grave ship, which was almost as much English as Confederate, in whose defence we may recognize the bull-dog courage of our countrymen as well as the chivalrous im trymen as well as the chivalrous impetuosity of her Southern commander. The news of this combat will, we fear, carry mourning into more than one English home. But in the end of the gallant ship—which was English toc—there is, after all, little to regret, much of which to be proud. She sank unconquered and defiant in the waters of the channel, refusing to the last to lower her flag, leaving no trophy in the hands of her enemy.

Of course the Herald, when it speaks of her refusing to lower her flag, had not heard of Semmes's assertion that the Kearsarge contipued to fire after he had struck his flag. This is the first victory we have had over John Bull since Andrew Jackson tamed the bama the Flying Dutchman of Rebellionprice of Packingham and the veterans of Wellington at New Orleans in 1815.

The destruction of the Alabama by the Kearsarge is a striking vindication of the superiority of the heavier armament of our gunboats as compared with the lighter metal of the English models. The armament of the Alabama was made in accordance with the English ideas, and her fate will be a rude shock to a cherished British notion. This is curious repetition of the experience of 1812, when our vessels, armed with 48-pounders, were constantly superior to the English ships, armed with 32-pounders. The Kearsarge has a battery of two 11-inch shell guns throwing two hundred and sixty-four pounds of metal, one 30-pound rifle pivot throwing thirty pounds, and two light 32-pounders throwing sixty-four pounds, making a total of five guns throwing three hundred and fifty pounds of

gress Brigadier-General Stephen G. Burbridge was nominated in the Senate as Major-General and confirmed. The gallant Kentuckian has won his double stars by hard work in various fields of service, but in none has he been more successful than in his recent short and decisive campaign against John Morgan.

During the fight on Friday week near Petersburg one of the boys, either becoming short of ammunition, or in the hurry of the engagement, fired the ramrod of his gun from his musket. On the subsequent capture of the works two rebels were found dead and completely transfixed with the iron shaft.

Camp Chase. One hundred and ten of them have been recruited for service on the Indian days.

There are 1.700 rebal prisoners now a

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION .- Captain Hall, gives the particulars of the death of Lieut. of Arctic fame, and two Esquimaux, sailed Gen. Leonidas Polk, which do not differ mate- from New London a few days since, on a new rially from the accounts we have already pub- exploring expedition in the northern regions. A thoroughly-fitted whale-boat is the only vessel Captain Hall takes, and his supplies consist of clothing and pemmican for himself, necessary instruments and books, and an as-Orleans. They had all dismounted, and with | sortment of goods to trade with the Esquimaur their respective staffs had walked out to ob- for food, and to pay those whom he will enserve the Federal position, which was about | gage to serve him. Captain Hall has already acquired the Esquimaux language, is familiar gested that they would be apt to attract an with their habits, is known favorably to the unfriendly fire, and a few moments afterward | people of a large region, and will remain with them from two to three years. He will travel with them in their annual migrations, and will spread everywhere the knowledge of his purpose to learn new particulars concerning the fate of Sir John Franklin, and any other matters of interest in the almost unex regions of the North.

DESERTERS UNDER ARREST .- Thomas Montcomery, a member of one of the Tennesse infantry regiments, was arrested in Washing, ton county, Indiana, a few days ago, and transferred to this side of the Ohio river yesterday, charged with being a deserter. Gus Birkenbush, who deserted his regiment, the 22d Kentucky infantry, in November, 1862, was arrested in the city yesterday, and confined in prison. He will be returned to his regiment, under guard, charged with desertion. Henry Lane, of company I, 921 Illinois volunteers, an old offender, was again arrested in the city to-day. About three weeks ago he was sent to the front, in irons. On arriving at his regiment, he took advantage of the first opportunity offered to desert the service. He should be more carefully guarded in the future.

Col BERRY TO BE AVENGED .- The Cincinnati Gazette learns that Gen. Burbridge has instituted measures to ascertain the facts in regard to the shooting of Col. Berry, at the stained with the blood which flowed from his late Cynthiana battle. If it shall be pproved, as was generally reported on the day of the fight, that he was shot after the detachment under his command had surrendered, Gen. Burbridge will retaliate by taking one of the officers captured the next day, and trying him for participating in killing a man contrary to the rules of war, the penalty for which will be death. There is no no doubt that Col. Garis was wounded in this way, and we are assured by soldiers of the 168th who were with Col Berry, that he was shot after the surrender. Witnesses of the fact should communicate with Gen. Burbridge.

A REBEL DESERTER -George S. Clarke, a deserter from Kirkpatrick's battalion of Tennessee rebel cavalry, reported himself at the office of Captain Jones, in this city, a few days ago, desiring to avail himself of the privileges afforded by the oath of amnesty. The at first was undecided as to how he should dispose of the prisoner. Yesterday, Clarke was sent to Nashville, to be turned over to Governor Andy Johnson for disposal. We of less vital importance than Richmond. presume that if the prisoner can establish as a fact that he has never been engaged in guerilla warfare or bush whacking he will be permitted to take the oath, and receive all the benefits arising therefrom.

BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the Bar racks yesterday were very light. Twenty convalescents reported as coming from differ ent points, and six deserters arrived from Harrison county, Indiana. The transfers largely overbalanced the receipts. Three stragglers were forwarded to Cincinnati, five to Washington, one to Bowling Green, and sixty to Washington. Seven deserters from the 16th Kentucky cavalry were received from Lexington, and furnished transportation to Nashville. Nine prisoners were transferred to Nashville, one to Washington, and three deserters from the 5th U.S. artillery were sent to the front. Seventeen recruits from

tween Marietta and the river, the tion of whom were from Cheatham's division, which was acting as rear guard. Whether chie is unknown.

Wm. B. Glave, of Harrison county, Kentucky, and John W. Jones, G. M. Conley, Wm. Carlisle, and W. C. Carson, of Gallatin county, Kentucky, were taken to Covington on Thursday, having been arrested by order of the military authorities. Glave is charged with attempting to prevent negro enlistments and striking a Federal soldier. The others were arrested for disloyalty.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Petersburg is now covered by over one hundred of our guns, and were Grant to give the word its destruction would be the work of but a few hours.

A private letter from off Charleston says that the rebel officers sent there have been placed in comfortable quarters where the rebel is mostly do not fall.

The occasion of the suspension of habeas corpus and martial law in Kentucky is that trouble there is anticipated in enforcing the graftend particularly the enlistment of slaves.

The New York Tribune's Carson, where the rebels mostly do not fall.

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A private letter from off Charleston says that the rebel officers sent there have been placed in comfortable quarters where the rebels mostly do not fall.

The New York Tribune's Carson, of Gallatin county, we already been destroyed. Wm. B. Glave, of Harrison county,

thousand men to the war. An Empire State,

Colonel Daniel McCook, desperately wounded in the assault of the 27th on Kenesaw Mountain, has reached Cincinnati, and we are glad to hear from the Commercial that he is comfortable and will speedily recover, though a rifle ball passed through his chest, grazing his lungs.

Gen. Scott never had a more beautiful

been supposed to be gradual-extending through several generations.

The Boston Transcript calls the Als

The fatal and perfidious barque, Built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark, which has so long been the opprobrium of our WASHINGTON, July Mr. Fessenden's first day's work in th

Treasury is humorously described as the sig-nal of a batch of answers to letters he had never read, from people he had never heard of.
Nothing else wasdone, and nothing except to
study into the working of the huge machine
is expected for some little time.
The following is the official report from
Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsage, to the Navy

Department: Sir-I inclose herewith the Surgeon's re-Sir—I inclose herewith the Surgeon's report of the casualties on board the vessel in the late action with the Alabama. Although we received some 25 or 30 shots, twelve or thirteen of which taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God, I have hardly the loss of a life to report; whereas, in the case of the Alabama, the carnage, I learn, was dreadful. The ships were equally matched in tonnage and armament, the Alabama carrying a 100-pound rifle and one heavy 68-pounder zun, and six broadsiders (12-pounders) and the gun, and six broadsiders (12-pounders), and the Kearsage carrying four broadsiders (32-pounders), two 11-inch, and one 28-pounder, rifilence gun less than the Alabama. The only shot which I fear will give us trouble is the 00-pounder, rifle, which entered on the stern ort and remains unexploded.

It would almost be invidious to particularize

the conduct of any man or officer in which all had done their duty with fortitude and cool-ness, which cannot be too highly peaised, but I feel it duty to my executive officer, Lieu-tenant-Commander Thartan, who superintenant-Commander Thartan, who superin-tended the firing of the battery, to particularly tion him as an example of coolness as uragement to the men while fightin the contributed much to the success of the tiction. Very respectfully, &:.,
J. A. WINSLOW, Captain.
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy.

BALTIMORE, July 7. We are assured at headquarters that every thing is progressing well, and reinforcements were reaching the front. The rebels will have their fond expectations sadly disappointed Wallace says the detachment of 100 day men in the first day's fight behaved well.

There is no additional news from Maryland. The rebeis still hold Bolivar Heights. Sigel has evacuated Harper's Ferry, but the rebeis dare not enter it for fear of our guns on Maryland Heights, which command the town.

The excitement continues intense at Hagerstown and along the border. The War Department talks command and her from the

gerstown and along the border. The War
Deportment talks composed, and has from the
first expressed no apprehension.

There is no news of special importance
from the Army of the Potomac. A hundred
of Grant's guns cover Petersburg, and he
could destroy the city any day he pleased. It
would be a very useless performance, however, and would in no way advance us toward the rebel army.

The beat continues intense, and the soldiers
are suffering severely. are suffering severely.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 6. Harrissurs, Pa., July 6.
Despatches from Chambersburg state that a rebel force, supposed to be Johnston's brigade, entered Hagerstown this afternoon. The Peneral force at that place, under Lieutenant McLean, after a spirited resistance were compelled to full back on Greencastle, Pa., with which leads as a till had telegraphic computer. which place we still had telegraphic commu-nication up to 9 o'clock to-night. HABRISBURG, July 6.
The following Proclamation has just been

the following Proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond, and is advancing on the North. So large a portion of our army is at remote points, that it tion of our army is at remote points, that it becomes necessary to raise, immediately, a sufficient body to repel them. They are already within the borders of the Commonwealth. You have always heretofore been ready to answer at the cail of your country. You will not be less ready to come forward when your homes and firesides are to be defended against profligate horde of plunderers. I am authorized to call for 12,000 volunteers in addition to those required by my proclamation yesterday—to serve for one hundred days in Pennsylvania and Washington and vicinity. I appeal to freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for necessary effort, and come promptly to sweep the invaders from her soil. I do most earnestly require good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, especially soldiers, in all her borders to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency. Her sons have established for themselves on many bloody fields a reputation for martial virtues which they will not now forfait when both bloody fields a reputation for martial virtues which they will not now forfeit, when both their welfare and the safety of their homes are at stake. ELI SLIFER, Secretary.

are at stake. BLI SLIFER, Secretary.

New York, July 7.

The New York World has information from the front stating that Wilson's loss has been greatly exaggerated. Four of his guns were recaptured from the enemy.

Notwithstanding the rebel raid into Maryland and Pannsylvania there is reason to believe that favorable military news will soon be made known to the public through measures that have been taken to guard Pannsylvania. It is believed the rebels are not in sufficient force to do any material damage.

Very good news is expected from Sherman—nothing less, in fact, than the capture of Atlanta. Military men here say that, with the loss of the Kenesaw Mountain, the rebels cannot hope to hold Atlanta, as there are no positions beyond the Chattahoochie at all equal to those this side of it.

Good news is also shortly expected from

equal to those this side of it.
Good news is also shortly expected from
Grant's army. It is believed that Petersburg
will shortly be in our possession. It is well
understood that nothing the rebels can do by
the way of the Shenandoak Valley will in-

New York, July 6-10 P. M. New York, July 6-10 P. M.
The Tribune's special from Baltimore says
the B. and O. R. R. Co. has just received
intelligence from Sandy Hook, opposite
Harper's Ferry, stating that not a rebel is to
be seen or heard of at Harper's Ferry, or in
any part of Maryland, and it is believed by
to-morrow morning there will not be one any
where in that viciaity; they have skedaddled
up the valley, and thought to escape being
captured by Hunter.

captured by Hunter.
The New York Tribune's Monocacy special, of the 6th, says Generals Lew Wallace, Tyler, and Howe are here, preparing for any emer

gency.

Parties of rebel cavalry were driven back from Frederick to-day.

Sigel reports the whole rebel force at 4,000.

The Tribune's Harrisburg special of the 6th says official information here shows that Grant has notified the War Department that a large portion of the rebel army has left his Grant has notified the War Department that a large portion of the rebel army has left his immediate front, and that a large part of Hunter's forces have reached Parkersburg, of their way east. His advance will reach Cur

sent to the front. Seventeen recruits from Madison, Wisconsin, reported as en route for Chattanooga.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.—We have late intelligence from the front, says the Nashville Union of yesterday, which we deem entirely reliable, to the effect that the whole rebel arminosity, and soon the enemy's line works. ariously, and soon the enemy's line works

places of safety.

After two hours' fighting every rebel battery was allenced. Our batteries have been placed with great skill and care, so that at any moment their fire can be concentrated on any given point. Our hombardment of the city is steadily doing its work; numbers of buildings

persistent defence. The photo action of the New London were captured. Our killed and wounded were about 30, and that of the rebels above 20.

Naw York, July 6.

The World's Washington special says, that, notwithstanding the wild reports, it is learned that the rebeis burned only one important bridge west of Harper's Ferry, at Chattarson Creek. Gov. Curtin telegraphs that 20,000 rebels crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks, when trains from here have run to-day to and here and that saint. wond that point beyond that point.

The Star says that Hunter has joined Sigel, and will make short work of the raid.

Gen. Scott never had a more beautiful or appropriate description applied to him than is found in Gen. McClellan's oration at West Point—the "living column of grauite against which have beaten in vain alike the blandishments and storms of treason."

The city is full of rumors. The following is believed as correct intelligence from Maryland Heigh's, and the region beyond warrants the belief that the rebel force now at this side of the Potomac, and on the line of the Virginia side, is not less than 30,000. Advices from Sandy Hook to 10 this moraing say skirmishing was going on back of the Heights. But the number of rebels very small. A small force of rebels can be seen toward Sharpsburg, driving off cattle and horses, and prundering the farmers in the valley. No large force is visible.

Advices from Greencastle, Pennsylvania, this morning, say the rebels occupy Hagerstown, but their force not known.

While in Middletown, yesterday, the rebels plundered the people of their horses and other property.

operty.
The railroad is still unobstructed as far as Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry. It is believed that only a small force is on the Vir-ginia shore opposite Point of Rocks. Later—The robels in Harper's Ferry have

destroyed all the railroad property there, and the telegraph and ticket offices. They also burnt a large quantity of forage. burnt a large quantity of forege.

Washington, July 7.

The President in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, has issued his proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August next, as a day of humiliation and grayer for the people of the United States, and commending them to confess and repent of their manifold sins; implore compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, and to pray that if consistent with His will that the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their

that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance; that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that amity and fraternity may be restored and peace be established throughout our borders. BALTIMORE, July 7.

The following particulars are gathered from headquarters: From information received there to-night, this evening the rebels advanced and made an effort to gain the bridge over the Monocacy. General Wallace, with only a small portion of his force, marched out to check them. General Wallace formed in to check them. General Wallace formed in line about a mile eastward of the town, and abortly after 4 o'clock the fighting commenced, and lasted with more or less severity until 3 o'clock, when the rebels, after being three times repulsed, finally retreated, leaving us in possession of the ground.

During the action several shells fell into the city, but did no damage of moment. Citizens viewed the fight from the house-tops and outskirts of the city. Gen. Wallace is confident of holding Frederick. We have no estimate of the killed and wounded. Reinforcements are rapidly pushing foward and there is every

re rapidly pushing foward and there is every reason to believe that this movement of the enemy will result in disappointment, and dis-aster to the rebel cause. A spirited meeting was held last night in

the Court-house rounds to devise means to raise recruits, also to avoid the draft by raising volunteers to fill the quota of \$1. Louis in

pioded in our side and between decks, open-lig large apertures through which water rushed with great rapidity. For some min-utes I had hopes of being able to reach the French coast, for which purpose I gave the chip all steam, and set such of the fore and aft sails as were available. The ship sunk so rapidly, however, that before we had made much progress the fires were extinguished in the furnace, and we were evidently on the point of sinking, and had to haul down my life, and sent a boat to inform the enemy o

the colors were struck. The remainder of the report is devoted to a statement of how he was picked up and made his escape under a peutral flag; also, that his officers, when they went to the Kearsage, found that she had been farnished with chain armor, concealed with plainer, that the planking was torn of hybrid plainer. plating; that the planking was torn off by his shells, thus exposing to view the armor; he shells, thus exposing to view the armor; he also Engs that the enemy was heavier than himself, both in ship, battery, and crew, but he didn't know until the action was over that she was iron clad; the armor consisted, it proves, of a deuble row of chain strung along the side of the Kearsage—a tempo-rary but not very formidable protection to her machinery, and from all accounts the Kearsarge could have withstood the mild fring of the Alabama a whole day, whereas the firing of the Kearsarge, according to Semmes, was so hot and accurate in ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the ac-tion that his flag was shot away, his hull torn and his men knocked down, killed and dis-abled in every direction.

The Paris correspondent of the Commercial Beys: Captain Winslow still claims Semmes

as his prisoner, and will write to him to de-liver himself up, making it a personal ques-tion between officer and officer. Winslow will send the other officers heme. The men are released on parole to never fight against the United States. Semmes was ordered out by the French authorities by noon. In a consul-tation with Commander Basson, his inferior officer as to whether he should go out and es-cape by night, or meet the Kearsarge in day-light and fight, that officer told him to go and fight if he was sure of winning. He was sure, and went out to fight. oner, and will write to him to de-

sure, and went out to fight.

Capt. Winslow did fire after the white flag
was hoisted, but it was owing to his not seeing it. The greater steaming power of the it. The greater steaming power of the sage and her superior armament enabled or mes was setonished to find his ship used up so completely, and cursed not a little at the worthlessness of English guns and Eng-lish ships. Van Stoddard, master of the Kear-sege, makes a statement, in which he says, that, when he saw the Deerhound making off with part of the Alabama's crew, he reported the fact to Capt. Winslow. The answer re-ceived was, that it was impossible, for the he fact to Capt. Winslow. The answer re-eived was, that it was impossible, for the acht was simply coming round. No com-mander could be guilty of such dastardly conduct when he had been requested and per-sent was a such that the same the s of prisoners, to run off with them.

a France states that the Kearsarge, on reted, in the cause of hum La France states that the Kearsarge, on re-turning to the port of Cherbourg, during the evening of Sunday, landed sixty of the crew of the Alabama; of this number fifteen were wounded. The French authorities have charge of all the prisoners. The wounded were sent to the Naval Hospital, where they

Sandford this morning received in ions not to issue orders for the departure of any of our city regiments for the scenes of rebel invasion until further orders are received from Albany. The news of the rebel retreat in Maryland increased confidence in the money market, and certificates advanced 1/4 @ 3/4. Gold opened firm at 276, but gradually declined to 269@270.

shable that the negotiations begun by Mr. ase for a Foreign loan will be satisfactorily

WASHINGTON, July 8. that Brig.-Gen. How chief of the artiliery department at Wash-ington, has been ordered to the command of pur forces in front of the yland, in place of Sigel, who reports to Ger CAIRO, July 8.

The steamer Olive Branch, from New Or-leans on the 2d, has arrived. The Era says arrangements have been affected by Colonel Dwight, commissioner of exchange, for the by the commissioner of exchange, for the release of about a thousand Federal prisoners for some time past confined in Texas, including a large number of officers, some of whom have been in the bands of the enemy about two years. Among them are Col. Burrill and officers, of the 42d Massachuserts captured at Galveston in January, 1864.

ALBANY, July 8. ALBANY, July 8.

The Governor has issued his proclamation requiring the commandants of the National Guards to fill up their regiments to the maximum number within ten days, or they will be under the enrolment. bust furnish its proportion of the hundred by men when called for by the Preisdent

only men when called for by the Freisdent.

New York and Brooklyn will not be called on
for more than their quotas.

No reply has been received from Washington in reply to the despatch asking if thirtyday men would be received, and as to the of the service which would be required FREDERICK, Md., July 8.

FREDERICK, Md., July 8.
The rebels have retreated fully four miles from their position of yesterday on the road o Boonsbore and Hagerstown. Gen. Walsec and Slaff are actively engaged. Everything looks well. Frederick is in no danger. One gun was captured by us yesterday. The 11th Maryland 100 days men have arrived sere and have been well received. BALTIMORE, July 8 -2 P. M.

A despatch from Harper's Ferry this morning confirms the evacuation of that place by the rebels, and says that our troops again

Gen Couch has issued an order dire at all vehicles and horses in charge of men eing from supposed danger shall be stopped her before they reach or at the bridge less the Susquehanna, until farther orders, is implies that the danger, if not entirely

wn, 10 A. M. to-dey, states that 180 guerilias, from Imboden's and Moseby's ands, entered Hagerstown at 5 o'clock, when they were robbing stores, and had fired an enginehouse and Thornton's warehouse and 200 tons of Government hay.

FREDERICK, July 8, 2 P. M. misners, who are feeling the position of the enemy. The enemy last night fell back from the line which they occupied during the day, and are now reported to be in position in the Middletown Valley, holding the road to Middletown and Hagersiewn, which crosses the Ostern Mountains. Two guns are mounted in the Gap. The rebel force is now estimated to be about five thousand strong.

Gen. Wallace has received reinforcements.

Wallace has received reinforcements. whence and to what amount we leave th memy to find out, but may say they consist f men who have been tried, know the work effore them, and don't shrink from its per-permance. Frederick to-day is not like Fred-tiance.

rick of yesterday. Since the arrival of Gen. Wallace with his cinforcements the appearance of the city is entirely changed. Business has been resumed and the people seem confident that danger

riting on the 6th, says he is not per to speak freely of the pre tweek for renewing offensive operations that locality, but the next few days may mees some effort more sanguinary and haps more fruitful than the slow process siege. Gen. Hunt, into whose hands he er great disadvantages, the men

The World's Washington correspondent says: The indications are that active opera-tions will not be attempted for a week or two at least. The fall of Petersburg is a question at least. The fall of Petersburg is a question of time, and that time must elapse before it can be taken. Grant is conducting a siege—such a siege as culminated so gloriously at Vicksburg. But that job was far more serious than this cans. aind to do be will do, and will not be haste mind to do be will do, and will not be hasten-ed into precipitation—a chance of failure. Seige guns enough to sweep Petersburg from the face of the earth are already planted; still Grant may strike like lightning and with fatal effect some where else. His ways are

PORT AU BASQUE, N. F., July 8. The steamer Nova Scotian, from Live on the 27th ult., passed this point to-day for Quebec, with the passengers and cargo transferred from the Peruvian, which steamer had returned to repair damage.

The final meeting of Conference took place The final meeting of Conference took place on the 25th. It was purely formal, and war

devious and past finding out.

Prussia had sent orders to Marshal Von Wrangel to recommence hostilities on the 26th. A speedy attack on the Island of Al-

son was expected.
Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsage, has addressed a letter to the Daily News, in which he states that he did not send any challenge, has Sammes sent, by request, to Winslow not at Semmes sent, by request, to Winslow not be leave, as he would fight the Kearsage, and would only occupy a day or two in preparing. Five days, however, elapsed before the repairs were completed. The Kearsage was only slightly damaged, and it was supposed on board that action for hot work had just commuced, when the fight ended.

The Paris Tenues gives gives correspond to a record The Paris Temps gives currency to a reporthat two Confederate cruisers are off Cherbourg, watching for the Kearsarge.

New York, July 8,
Capt. Custy, of the United States Navy, in
a cutter with only 16 men, ran ashore near
Wilmington on the 24th, and captured a courer with a valuable mall, took several prisonus, and ran the gample; of the call ers, and ran the gauntlet of the rebe boats in his return. He was gone three days.
The Times Washington special says, numbers of Wilson's men come into our lines dail; our loss will be cut down to about 1,000.
It is understood Fessenden will not contract the currency.

New York, July 8. The World's Frederick special says that the commissary stores of Hunter and Sigel were not burned, as reported, but abandoned. The rebels learning this, sent part of their force into Maryland as a blind, scattering them about so as to attract our attention while they purried the stores, which are large and valua-ole, off by way of Staunton and Winchester. ole, off by way of Staunton and Winchester. Finishing their job, they will concentrate in Maryland, and do all the damage they can.

NASHYILLE, July 8.

O. L. Croesland and R. L. Gassett, guerillas, convicted by military court-marual of murder, were hung at half-past 10 this morning at the penitentiary.

Baltimore, July 8.

Despatches from Frederick, received at headquarters this morning, state the enemy retreated during the night, Gen. Wallace pur-suing them. Reinforcements are rap.dly go-Our scouts failed to discover any large force anywhere. Despatches sent from here that

ywhere. Despatches sent from here that re or six miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was destroyed, are untrue. Gen. Couch has sent a special despatch to Mayor Henry to use his official influence at once to raise men in order to prevent a call of

Governor Curtin. Advices from Harper's Ferry this morning, show that the rebels have left there. The stories told by prisoners that the rebels

Gen. Hunter is supposed to have reached a soint not far from Martinsburg, and possibly dready struck a blow at the rebel rear. No PHILADELPHIA, July 8. A private despatch from Chambersby says that the campaign is ended in that

WASHINGTON, July 8,
Rear Admiral Dupont, Commodore Schenck,
and Gen. Detrobriand, are in town. Gen.
Sigel is relieved; also Gen. Stahl. It is supposed this is intended by the Government to

end their military career. Gen. Howe succeeds Sigel.

The great raid continues as mysterious, shadowy, and undefined as ever. namber 5,000 and upwards, and aim at every-thing, from petty horse-stealing to the cap-ture of Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. A party of their roving cavalrymen to-day rode into Rockville, only sixteen miles from Washington, and created a worse commotion than the famous storm in

By order of the Secretary of War, Brigadie General Barnard has been relieved as Chief Engineer of the armies in the field, in which ca-pacity he was a member of Gen. Grant's staff, and ordered te report to Washington. Ocl. Comstock, of Gen. Grant's staff, assumes his

PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, July 9. Whereas, at the late session Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government—acopy of which is hereunto annexed—and whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour hefore the single. pproval less than one hour before the sine ournment of said session, and was ned by him; and whereas the said bill ains among other things a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper functions elation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known that white Levent I was in December lay when while I am, as I was in December last, when, by proclamation, I propounded a plan for restoration, unprepared, by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of rectoration, while I am also unprepared to declare that the Free State consistent of covernments already adopted. ion of governments already adopted and astalled in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same, as of further the effort or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing clavery throughout the nation may be adopted; nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State chosing to adjust it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and asstance to any such people, so soon as the ilitary resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience of the Constitu-

which case military Governors will be spointed, with directions to proceed accordecording to the bill. my whereof, I have hereunto set ny hand and caused the seal of the Un at the city of Washington, the 8th ay of July, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and

endence of the United States the (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., July 8, 7 A.M. Tho rebel raiders in Pennsylvania and Maryland are in much stronger force than have been believed. They consist of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and 20,000 is the lowest estimate. I have heard that a column of rebels commanded by Imboden entered Hagerstown this morning at 8 o'clock. The force that left yesterday for Frederick took the Beonesbore read and there new reiders.

ne Boonesboro road, and there new raiders ame in by way of Williamsport. They are ransacking the town and commit-ng all sorts of depredations. They have unned several private dwelling-houses, not-rithstanding the \$20,000 the inhabitants paid protection. Imboden insisted on burning liers & Co.'s ware-house unless the citizens paid him \$75,000 more, which they did. A courier has arrived from Hancock, and reports Union force at that point—probably Hunt-

New York, July 9. The Herald's headquarters correspondence, dated July 7, says that deserters are continually coming into our lines and complaining of short rations in Petersburg; in this respect the siege is Vicksburg over again. From all accounts the army and a population of not less than 200,000 people are to be fed in the two cities, and as the rebel government has got to feed or get rid of them, the problem of the siege cannot be long in solving.

BALTIMORE, July 9-3:15 P. M. Our forces have evacuated Frederick, and allen back in this direction, and now occupy position south of the Monocacy. The rebels now occupy Frederick, but in what force is not positively known, Reports say 12,000 are under the command of Breckingidge. There are reports, seemingly well founded, at another rebel force has crossed the Poomac near Edward's Ferry, and has moved a the direction of Urbana, in what force is not known.

t known.

This is supposed to be an effort to flank.

We are hourly gaining strength by reforcements, and will doubtless frustrate this

NEW YORK, July 9. The quote of the twelve thousand militia The 10th and 84th, it is understood, will be of the number. has had.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

Col. Wolford has arrived here from Washington City under parole. He is to remain here till he has his trial before a Cour f Examination, or some other kind of miliary court, for language said to have been teen in number we believe, were made out by order of the President, and upon the testimony of Mr. J. M. Fidler and Mr. Joseph Odell, or testimony furnished by them. We do not understand that he is to be tried under any law.

Mr. Lincoln, whose passion for proamations is imperial, has just published another proclamation, which is in some re spects the most remarkable of all. Its purport may be very readily shown.

Mr. Lincoln, as the country has not forgot en, laid down a scheme of reconstruction is his late annual message. Well, Congress at the late session, holding that the question of struction pertains to Congress and not te the Executive, adopted a scheme of its own, and presented it to Mr. Lincoln. The chief difference between the two schemes in themselves is that the Congressional scheme requires a majority of the citizens and Mr. Lincoln's scheme requires but one-tenth. In other respects, the schemes themselves are essentially the same. Both alike are revolutionary and dictatorial, though the Congressional scheme is four times as popular as Mr. Lincoln's, Beyond this intrinsic difference however, the Congressional scheme involved the assumption that the question of reconstruction pertains to Congress and not to the Executive; and involves, furthermore, the exclusion of Louisians and Arkansas from a participation in the next Presidential election.

Mr. Lincoln's scheme, on the contrary, involves the assumption that the question of reconstruction pertains to the Executive and not to Congress; and involves, furthermore the possible admission of Louisiana and Arkansas to a participation in the next Presidential election. Such being the situation Mr. Lincoln pocketed the bill of Congress and now officially proclaims, that, while he is not prepared to approve it as a law, he i fully satisfied to take it as an aid to his dis cretion, allowing the scheme to be adopted by the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it. In short, Mr. Lincoln tells Congress that the question of reconstruction belongs to him and not to Congress, and, though he is willing to hear the suggestions of Congress, he is not prepared to be governed by its will

This is the purport of the latest proclamation We are curious to see how this proclamation will be received by the Republicans of Congress, and, for that matter, by the Republi cans in general, who are very fairly represen ed by the Republicans of Congress. We think the proclamation will be apt to produce a commotion in the ranks of the party. Certainly it cannot fail to increase the already extensive disaffection of Mr. Lincoln's political friends toward himself. It is said that majority of Congress is even now opposed to Mr. Lincoln in such a degree, that, if the election should be thrown into the House, he would not be chosen; nay, it is said even that distinguished Republican leaders are actually aiming to throw the election into the House, with the view of compassing the defeat of M: Lincoln and the election of some other mem ber of the party. If the reports in question are true, this proclamation will clinch the truth; if they are not true, the proclamation will tend to make them so. In either event, the proclamation will prove a boomerang killing him who hurls it.

The lest news from Maryland is not favorable. The rebel forces have made a good deal of progress there. We think that this should have been prevented, but we do not know that it could have been. Certainly there was timely knowledge in the highest quarters, civil and military, that Lee would probably, while confronted by Grant at Richmond and Petersburg, order a formidable invasion of Maryland and Pannaylvania, or at least a very strong raid into those States. The a hundred quarters and speculated on in a thousand. There seemed to be no reason why he should not do it, for, fortified as Richmond and Petersburg were, the probability was that he could with one-half his great army hold them for a very considerable time against Grant, whilst sending off the other half to operate extensively within the Federal borders. Yes, if Vicksburg, with an army of not more than 28,000, could hold out for sixty or seventy days against Grant, surely Richmond and Petersburgh, far more powerfully fortified than Vicksburgh, might, with a garrison of one-half of Lee's army, be expected to hold

out against him for an equal time. And the reasons for the invasion of Federal territory were very great. The troops in Richmond and Petersburg were undoubtedly in danger of famine. Strong Federal ferces were sent off to break up the great railroad communications by which those cities received empt from draft or unfitted for military duty, their supplies from the South, and the destruction was extensive. There was an evident impossibility of the retention of Richmond by the rebels unless new sources of supply from which the needed supplies could be ob teined. To cut off the rebel supplies from the South was to create the necessity of rebel supplies from the North. Grant's entire army being south of Petersburg, there was no Federal force between Lee and the vastly-rich border States of the North, and of course an invasion of those States was the easiest thing in the world, and assuredly it was to be looked for. And, if possible, it should we think have been guarded against.

Well, that which was to be expected has as we have said, taken place. It is impossible, among scores of contradictory statements to decide as to the amount of the rebel forces by which Maryland has been invaded and by which Pennsylvania is threatened. One of the latest despatches says that the corps of Ewell, Breckinridge, and Rhodes. are all north of the Potomac. Another despatch says that rebel forces are marching n from different points. We do not think that there has been any effective concentration or well-organized action on the Federal side. Brave and successful resistance has been temporarily made at various points, but the rebels have almost daily advanced. They have occupied Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown Frederick, and various other places, and everywhere in their march conscripted citizens, taken horses, cattle, sheep, and swine swept the land of provisions and all kinds of property, and levied hundreds of thousands of dollars in the shape of black mail upon the cities and towns as the sole condition of not burning them. Baltimore is in the greatest excitement, and even Washington does not feel secure. We suppose that the supplies, which have been hus ried off from Marvland to Richmond within the last ten days, are more than Lee, with all his railroads open, could have got from the

South in ten weeks. It was thought that Mr. Lincoln w an irrepressible joker. He certainly did joke upon all sorts of occasions. The most momentous exigency in public affairs, even the occurrence of the most terrible and disastrous battle, found him ever ready with his joke. People got to looking for a joke in even his proclamations for days of humiliation and prayer. But it is said, that, for a short time past, scarcely anything has reminded him of against his re-election has seemed to take all the laugh out of him. If it has not made him dignified, it has at least made him grave. 'Tis well that something has been able to do

graph says he has heard military men say that "when Gen. Johnston's late retreat from Dalton comes to be understood, it will immortalize him." We trust he will have as many retreats to immortalize him as ever poor Sigel

for him what the vast emergencies of his

Awent -Our Republican neighbor is asonished, amazed, shocked, startled, horrified. in fact taken all aback, at what it considers tween the loyal and insurrectionary States, "swearing," the "gross profanity," of Gov. Jacob. It professes to have discovered that in a late speech he actually used the word "damnable" as applicable to the Adminstration. Well, we must confess ourselves stonished at its astonishment, amazed at its emezement, horrified at its horror, &c., &c. The organ says that Governor Jacob, who es this dreadful, this infernal, this most asphemous word, is a member of the Church Bless its pure, innocent, saint-like soul, we wender whether it doesn't know that the ame horrible word has been used by the greatest and best writers-ay, and by the post eminently Christian writers-in the English language. What is the true meanng of this frightful word "damnable?" Worester gives, as his first definition of it. " Deserving condemnation, highly censurable:" and quotes Bishop Hall as using the word "damnably" to mean "in a highly censurable degree." We apprehend that our neighbor, whose eyes stretched to the size of saucers, and whose hair stood on end at the sight of the word 'damnable," will, if he retain his present heat, soon get to using "damnable" himself, and perhaps use it damnably. We have seen the word "accursed" used not unfrequently in the best journals of the day, and perhaps in the Louisville Journal among the rest, and, to our ear, it is a rather more pokerish-sounding word than damnable, but Worcester gives as its definition, "Doomed to misery, cursed, deestable, execrable, hateful." We guess that Gov. Jacob, if he never co mit any worse crime in the eves of Christendom than the one which has made our unsophisticated neighbor fancy that he sees the Devil before him, hoof, tail, horns, pitchfork, brimstone breath and all, need have no grea fear of excommunication.

Gen Sire! has again failed and again been relieved. He has never done anything but fail, and we trust, that, even in the opinion of those who have been his admirers, he has now been tried often enough. We have no idea that, after his previous failures, he would have received his last appointment but for a strong and long-continued pressure, which no doubt it was very hard to resist, but which most certainly should have been resisted. We are very far from charging that the President does not desire the success of the Federal armies, but we are strongly inclined to believe, that, if he had not been a candidate for re-election, he would have firmly refused to appoint Gen. Sigel for a third time to an important military position in the face of that officer's previous and most signal failures. Sigel's first appointment was worst of all, and we sincerely trust that we shall never have an opportunity to judge of a fourth.

treating as a regular trade, had better retreat now to his cigar store and endeavor to make an honest livelihood, not at the expense of the country. His friends have puffed him too much at the nation's cost; now let him sell them the wherewithal to do puffing on their own account and at their own cost. The question is considerably agitated now whether Captain Semmes, inasmuch as he was saved by a British vessel from being captured by the Kearsarge after he had surrendered, shall be demanded from Great Britain by the United States Government. We should be in favor of the demand if we

now is, we think that our functionaries a Washington had better not make against s first-class Power any demands that they feel sure would be rejected. And so, we guess, those functionaries themselves think. If all the Powers of the earth injure and insult us, let us fight them, not all at once, but seriatim. The Southern Confederacy is our game just now. Those who wish us to rush at once, either with or without reason. opinion that he would do this was expressed | into a war with Great Britain or France, are national honor, but by a desire to secure the

success of the Southern rebellion. We presume, from the manner in which Great Britain and France treat this country, that they don't believe in a future.

The plan of Representative Recruits meets with much favor, wherever it is understood and adopted. Adjutant-General John Boyle has published the circular of Provost Marshal-General James B. Fry, and says that all patriotic citizens who may wish to illustrate their loyalty in the manner indicated, will have every assistance rendered by applying to any Provost Marshal and any additional information required will be prompt ly furnished from his Headquarters. We have published the plan already, but will repeat it substantially: Persons who are exbaying expressed the desire to be personally represented in the army, propose in addition to the contributions they have already made towards bounty funds, to procure at their own expense and present for enlistment re cruits to represent them in the service. Gen. Fry, regarding such practical patriotism as worthy of special commendation and encour agement, orders all his subordinates to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and properly muster the acceptable Representaive Recruits presented in accordance with this design. The name of the person whom the recruit represents, will be noted on the nlistment and descriptive roll of the recruit and will be carried forward from these papers to such other official records as form

bis military history.

Persons of means, therefore, who desire to efend our State, and know that the most ef ficient protection is by strengthening Sher man's army in Georgia, can induce recruits to volunteer by paying them such bounty as may be agreed upon; farmers and storekeepers who wish to be relieved from raids can pursue the same policy, and capitalists in our city can help along the close of the war by sending men to the field. We should recollect that the fall is rapidly approaching, and should its heavy rains set in before the cam paign is ended decisively, there must be a call for a large addition of troops, and every man ised as a representative recruit will be deducted from the quota of the State. We hope, therefore, to see the pockets of the wealth; turned into recruiting officers, and thus give a new impulse to the operations in Sherman's

One of the New York papers express a doubt as to the accuracy of the account given by the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, as to the measures taken by the French Government, at the instance of Mr. Dayton, to drive the Alabama out of Cherbourg, for the French Government, having ong since recognized the Alabama as a regularly commissioned ship of a "belligerent Power," can scarcely have taken any steps inconsistent with that recognition. A much more rational and satisfactory proof of the real "neutrality" of the French Government, however, has just been really given by the order which has been issued to prevent the sailing from Bordeaux of the formidable warsteamers Yeddo and Ozukka, built in that port for the rebels. The journal Le Guienne which gives this important information, adds that the owners of these steamers have sold "a story." The power which he sees arrayed | them to the King of Denmark and the Re public of Peru. Semmes must cross the chan nel for a new Alabama.

The Alabama is at the bottom of the great deep. There let her lie. Her piratical guns will no longer boom over the waters, bu harks and sea-serpents and devil-fish and all other sorts of slimy ocean monsters will swim through her shattered ribs. One of the English papers describe Capt. Semmes's beard and moustache as

The act, in addition to the several laws concerning commercial intercourse bewhich passed Congress before its adjournment, provides that in addition to the captured and abandoned property to be received, collected and disposed of, the treasury agents shall take care of, for periods not exceeding twelve months, the lands, houses, and tenements within the prescribed districts, and shall also provide leases or otherwise for the employ ment and general welfare of all persons with in the lines of the national military occupa tion within the insurrectionary States, form erly held as slaves, who are or shall have become free; property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the law ful owner shall be voluntarily absent there from, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion. The money realized, after satisfying all proper expenses, is required to be paid into the Treasury. No property seized or taken upon any of the inland waters of the United States by our naval forces is to be regarded a a maritime prize, but all property so seized is to be promptly delivered to the proper officers of the courts. It is made lawful for the Sec retary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States army any products o States declared to be in insurrection, at such places as shall be designated by him, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller The property is to be sold at such places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the United States Ne goods shall be taken into a State declared in insurrection, or transported therein, excepting to and from such places, and to such monthly amounts as shall have been previously agreed upon in writing by the com manding general of the department in which places are situated, and an officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. All officers and privates of the army and navy are prohibited from buying, selling, trading, or in any way dealing in the descriptions of property mentioned in this act, or from being indirectly concerned in the profits: Offences of this kind are to be regarded and

GUERILLA BANDS-MURDER - TRAIN FIRED INTO .- The region of country bordering on the Cumberland river in the vicinity of Clarksville is swarming with bold marauding bands. The guerilla organizations have sprung into existence as if by magic, and, bidding defiance to all law and authority, they roam through the country, carrying terror with their advance, acknowledging no principle but robbery and wholesale plunder. There is bad enough, the second was worse, the third no security in property while they are permitted to occupy the country, and theft and arson may write the gaunt lines of want and poverty to-morrow where prosperity smiles Major-General Sigel, who has followed reto-day. To oppose the robbers in any of their designs is but to exasperate the villains and feel the strong arm of swift and terrible vengeance. Your chambers may be ruthlessly plundered, your homestead reduced to ashes by the firebrand, or even blood and life may pay the forfeit. The scoundrels thus banded together for pillage are desperate characters, devoid of feeling, reckless of life, and men acquainted with the secret paths leading to secret haunts in mountain wilds, or in the jungles of the swamps. Reared among the scenes, they are to them but as the familiar haunts of childhood's love and boyhood's pride. Federal cavalry, unacquainted with the country, loss were confident that it would be complied all of their effectiveness when sent in pursuit with. But, until our Government shall be in of these bold marauders. The guerillas apa better condition to fight foreign powers pear and disappear by unknown paths with and enforce demands against them than it such swiftness that their movements become perfectly bewildering to the pursuers. The citizens are at the mercy of the thieving ecoundrels, and they can scarcely entertain a hope for deliverance. On last Friday night a gang of these horse-thieving guerillas surrounded the house of Mr. Pace, residing on the Cumberland river, twelve miles from Clarksville, and, without cause, in a manuer most brutal and cowardly, shot him through the body, wounding him so severely that he bas since died. The act was fiendish-a cold,

THE CUMBERLAND BORDER-OUTRAGES B

From along the Cumberland border report come to us dark with darker deeds, and sickening in all their details. Robbery, arson, persecution, and murder make up the horrid

On Saturday evening the down train on the Memphis Branch railroad was fired into at the State line by a party of these roving guerillas. They numbered twenty-seven, and were nader command of a blood thirsty cutthroat who styled himself Captain Jones. The gang had stationed themselves in close proximity to the road, and on the train passing the point a murderous volley was discharged into it. The cars were badly riddled by the shots, many of the balls passing through both sides of the passenger coaches. A number of ladies were aboard, and their escape from the flying missiles was almost miraculous. The engineer was wounded in the leg. The main fire appeared to be directed toward the locomotive The villains afterwards acknowledged that they entertained an old gradge against the engineer, and that it was their intention to kill him if possible. While the murderous fire continued the engineer stood bravely at his post, and, instead of bringing his train to a halt, pressed on all steam and accelerated the speed, making good his escape with the entire train. The practice of firing into passenger trains we have frequently condemned as fiendish, and we can only repeat our words in the present case. Every villain caught in the perpetration of such atrocities, partaking of, if not rivalling, the horrible scenes of the Vandalic age, should be shot down, or strung up by the neck, without mercy.

GUERILLAS NEAR NEWBURG -A hand of guerillas, forty or fifty in number, under command of the notorious Dick Yates, made their appearance on the Kentucky shore, opposite Newburg, on Friday. They came down to the river and watered their horses, and then proceeded to a house below, where they took dinner, after which they proceeded up the river. The impudence and boldness of these prowling scoundrels is becoming greater and greater daily.

Mr. E. D. Mansfield, the Corresponding Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, thus close a panegyric on Mr. Chase: "Mr. Chase may, without regret, rejoin the people, remember ing that

The post of honor is a private station." Yes, When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway, The post of henor is a private station.

The Nashville Union of yesterday contains a Proclamation of Governor John son, of that State. He orders, that, "for the purpose of bringing Tennessee within the provisions of the United States Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government", an election shall be held on the first Saturday of next March in the various counties, precincts, districts, &c., wherever practicable, for Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, Trustees, Circuit and County Court Clerks, Registers, and Tax

The Governor proclaims that the enem of the Union will not be permitted to vote or to hold office. Before voting each citizen must take this oath: I solemnly swear that I will henceforth sup-

port the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will hereafter be, and conduct myself as a true and faithful citizen of the United States, freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties and obligations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that I are anone, and entitled use in the rights and rivileges of such citizenship; that I are ently desire the suppression of the present neutrection and rebellion against the government of the United States, the success of its armies, and the defeat of all those who oppose hem, and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made no pursuance thereof may be specific and recommendation. n pursuance thereof may be speedily and peramently established and entorced over all the cople. States and Territories thereof; and orther, that I will hereafter heartly aid and selet all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results. So help me God. the "American style." If they are of all the American styles, the Captain must have very

Predictions lie like broken potsherds along the whole path of this war. All sensible men have long since ceased to value the n. But a mathematical calculation from settled data not la prediction .- New York Times. We have seen these "mathematical calcula ions from settled data" fail just about as often

as the "predictions." Indeed pretty much all the predictions have purported to be calculaons, mathematical or otherwise, from "setiled data." War, with all its varying fortunes apsets the "mathematics" of most Editors. FIRED INTO.-The train on the Bardstown Branch Railroad was fired into on Saturday y a gang of guerillas. The object of the undrels was to capture the locomotive and

was injured by the firing. When will such vandalism cease. We fear we must give up the hope of rebel invasion.—New York Tribune. We suspect that your hope has considerably revived lately.

cars, but in this they were foiled. The cars

ear the marks of many bullets, yet nobody

Res It is said that Semmes is to have a new essel in England. We trust that we shall need no new Kearsarge to send her on a visit o her predecessor. The abolition papers say that Andy

ohnson is "a self-made man." He whittled himself out with his own jack-knife, we

Early Friday merning General Tyler, under orders of General Wallace, went to the front at Frederick City, and took command.
Col. Clendenin with cavalry commenced skirmishing with the enemy all day in the Mountain Rock. In the evening Gen. Wallace went to the front with reinforcements.

Learning that the enemies operations in our front were merely feints to cover hie movement on Urbana and thence toward Washington, Gen. Wallace withdrew his force and evacuated Frederick City at ten o'clock on Friday night. Friday night.

Early this morning the rebels were in line

Early this morning the rebels were in line of battle, and advanced on Frederick, which they occupied. We removed everything possible from the city, including the sick and wounded, stores, &c.

A number of citizens were arrested by our rear guard for making signals to the enemy last night from the city. The General has his headquarters here. This (Saturday) morning the rebels are advancing, and are now skirmishing with our rear guard, who hold the bridge on the Baltimorepike. The rebels he bridge on the Baltimore pike. e bridge on the Baltimore pike. The rebels vied \$20,000 on the citizens of Middletown.

besides piliaging the place. On Thursday we killed 143 rebels. Our loss is 18, all told. Capt. Morris, of the 5th Illinois cavalry, was We were fully assured that the rebels who fought us were commanded by Breckinridge, with two divisions under Bradley Johnson and McCausland. Gen. Wallace is making preparations to defend this point, which we will hold to the last possible moment. The enemy are said to be advancing in heavy force down the Ralignore nike. orce down the Baltimore pike.

WASHINGTON, July 9. WASHINGTON, July 9.

Among the recently passed acts of Congress is one abolishing all discriminations as to the employment of persons on public or private vessels, with a proviso that officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizen therefore.

The sum of \$250,000 was appropriated for protecting the commerce of the lakes by causing the public works connected with harbors on Lakes Champlain, Outsrio, Erie, Sz. Clair. Huron, Michigan, and Superior to be repaired and made useful for purposes of commerce and navigation; and the further sum of \$10,000 tor repairing and rendering useful for similar purposes public works connected with the rbors on the seaboard.

The act to prevent smuggling provides that all goods, wares, and merchandise, and all baggage and effects of passengers, and all ther articles imported into the United States from any foreign country, as well as the ves-sels, cars, and other vehicles, and envelopes in which the same are expected, are required to be landed in the presence of and inspected by an inspector or other officer of customs at the an inspector or other omeer or customs at mere the first port of entry or custom-house where the same shall arrive. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint additional inspectors of the revenue for the districts named below, viz: Chicago, 8; Michilimackinac, 2; Sandueky, 1; Cuyahoga, O, 3; Erie, Pa., 1;

On the 1st inst., the postage on letters mailed in the United States for transmission in the British mail via Southamston to the colonies British mail via Southampton to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland. Tsemania, South Australia, and Western Australia, or to New Zealand, was increased to 45 cents per single rate of half ounce, on ch pre-payment is required. Letters for tralia, when specially addressed by private ship, may be forwarded in the mail to Great Britain, and from thence to their destination by private ship, at the reduced charge of 29 cents per single rate, on which pre-payment is

BALTIMORE, July 0. It may, without exaggeration, be said to-day, that we are having something of exciteent. All day the streets have been teeming ment. All day the streets have been teeming with rumors from the front. In the city active arrangements are being made in anticipation of any emergency, which is confidently believed is only barely possible, not probable. The Loyal Leaguers are being armed. and the defensive works strengthened.

Needing more horses, the enemy are confiscating all the able-bodied horses, especially fest-blooded horses, of all disloyal persons.

Passes are required to leave the city, and vigilant watch is being instituted on the movements of suspected parties who are supposed to be seeking opportunities to communicate

with the enemy.

At last accounts we still held our own at Monocacy. It is understood there has been some fighting, and our people feel confident that General Wallace and his troops, which are now concentrating against the enemy, will surely give a good account of themselves. WASHINGTON, July 9.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

A letter from Annandale, Virginia, six or eight miles west of Alexandria, says a scoat of 150 men, from the 2d Massachuseits and 13th New York cavalry, under Major Forbes, went up in the vicinity of Aldie, where they met moseby with a large force, and a piece of artillery, and riffemen. Moseby charged on them, and killed ten or fifteen, and captured nearly the whole party, horses and their accountements. On receipt of this news Col. Lowell started at midnight with 200 men from the 2d and 13th regiments, and Capt. McPherson, of the 16th New York cavalry, jeined him at Fairfax, when they proceeded to Aldie, where they found twenty-five wousded and eleven dead. The dead were buried. They sooured the country about that region. They found no use to pursue Moseby, as he had twelve hours start of them toward Upperville, where he had taken his toward Upperville, where he had taken his men. Our party returned last evening with the wounded.

NEW YORK, July 9 The orders of Governor Seymour to Gen. Sanford assigning the quota of the first divis-ion of the State militia under the President's ion of the State militia under the President's late call has been acted on by the General and by the officers of the division, and the selection of troops has been made. Eight regiments have been ordered away, as follows: 4th artillery, Colonel Fuller; 6th infantry, Colonel Maure; 11th infantry, Colonel Maidhoff; 84th infantry, Colonel Conkling; 93th infantry, Colonel Chambers; 95th infantry, Colonel Finkaey; 96th infantry, Colonel Kochbord; 99th infantry, Colonel Mobon. The four last-named regiments are new organ-The four last-named regiments are new organrications; the other regiments have seen service, though not so much as other city organizations which remain at home. The new regiments were ferwarded under orders from Governor Seymour.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 9.
To Major-General Diz.
An official despatch from Major-General
Wallace, just received, states that a battle Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebels at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., continuing until 5 P. M., and that our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy and forced to retreat in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward, of the New York heavy artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brigadier-General Tyler was also taken prisoner; that the enemy taken prisoner, and that Brigadier-General Tyler was also taken prisoner; that the ene-my's forces numbered at least 20,000, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss. He is retreating toward Baltimore. [Signed] E. M. STANTON. [Signed]

BALTIMORE, July 9, Midnight. The following proclamation has been issue of the citizens of Baltimore:
We have been unwilling to create unnece ary alarm in this community by any appea

or your immediate assistance in resisting the preatened invasion that may be premature threatened invasion that may be premature, but we have no longer such an apprehension, and feel no hesitation in declaring, in our opinion, that the danger which now threatens the city is immense, and, if you would avert it, every loyal man must at once come forward. The enemy is, by last accounts, approaching the city. All the men that can be raised are wanted to occupy the fortifications aiready completed, and to form others. It is not important how you should come, but it is most important that you should come at once. lome in your leagues, come in military com-Dome in your leagues, come in minary companies, come in crowds, and come quickly.

Brigadier-General Lockwood has volunteered to take charge of all the civil force thus raised, and has been assigned to that command. The loyal men of every Warn will assemble at this range least the command. will assemble at their usual place meeting, and report forthwith to Gen. Lock

wood at his headquarters, No. 34 North

O. W. BRADFORD

PHILADELPHIA. July 10. A special despatch to the Sunday Trans cript, dated Chambersburg, July 10, say General Couch's cavalry advance, support by infantry and artillery, entered Hagerston yesterday attennoon, and captured fifteen twenty rebel stragglers, who had been en gaged in burning and plundering the day be fore. Quite a number of buildings have bee laid in ashes. The rebels were, if anythin acre severe upon secessionists than upon Usonists, ralsing contributions everywhere.

McCausland's rebel brigade, in consequen

this movement, retired in confusion along Heavy firing was heard here last night in the direction of Harper's Ferry, indicating that a brisk engagement was going on between Sigel's forces and a portion of the rebel raiders. The impression prevails that Sigel has whipped them, because there was no other Union force in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and the sound of carponading was Ferry, and the sound of cannonading was northwestward, growing in volume and loud-less toward Falling Waters and Williams The rebels would not have retreated in the direction of these places unless driven un-der a severe fire.

der a severe irre.

BALTIMORE, July 10—1 P. M.
Captain Adam Ekin, A. A. General, on
Rickette's staff, and Capt. Pyne, 106th New
York, were both badly wounded. Both new
regiments and veterans fought bravely, and
gave way only when they were outflanked.
The enemy suffared severally and it is thought The enemy suffered severely; and it is thought that was the reason they did not follow up our rear. Union Bridge, on Western Maryland Road, is reported burned. Cavalry passed through Cockeysville this morning, supposed to cut the Philadelphia Railroad east of Raltimore. Precautionary east of Baltimore. Precautionar have been adopted to prevent this

BALTIMORE, July 10-1 A. M. Latest accounts from the front report that our forces have fallen back from Monocacy to the vicinity of Monrovia. Our forces burned the turnpike bridge over the Monocacy. The particulars of the fight are not yet received.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 9 A. M. The enemy are now reported at Ellicotts
Mills, but as the telegraph works to Mariotts
ville, which is beyond, this is doubted.

BALTIMORE, July 10-11 A. M. BALTIMORE, July 10—11 A. M.
The party at Reistertown is said to be
small. It is reported that bridges are burned
on the Northern Central Railroad. Wallace
is retreating toward the city, his rear covered
by fresh traces. The city is resulting to the contract of the city. by fresh troops. The city is alive with volun-

BALTIMORE, July 10-11:30 A. M. It is reported at headquarters that the Northern Central Railroad is torn up, butit is not stated where. We also have reports of the main body of the rebels making for Westland the main body Washington.

them.

The rebel cavalry are reported sixteen ailes north of Baltimore. They are making for the Northern Central Railroad. PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

The Bulletin has a special despatch from darrisburg, stating that the corps of Ewell, Breckinridge, and Rhodes are all on this side The North Carolina railroad has been cu ear Cockeysville, and a bridge reported to b

ourning, supposed to be the bridge at Ashand works.

A rebel cavalry force, estimated at 1,500 but probably exaggerated, crossed the North-sen Central railroad above Cockeysville this morning, and are going toward the Phila-telphia railroad. They are expected to reach here before night and cut that road or destroy one of the bridges, but it is hoped the forces quarding the roads in that direction will be

strong enough to drive the rebels off.

There are many wild rumors afloat this afternoon, but the confidence in the ability of our forces to hold the city is gaining, and there is less excitement. Among the rumors started is, that a portion of the rebel force, which engaged Gen. Wallace yesterday, have struck the Washington road near Laurel factory, but it is thought to be incorrect. At all events the telegraph to Washington is as yet uninterupted. It is believed our forces are now in such position by this time as to effectually protect our communication with Washington; and, as a matter of precaution, the valuables, records, &c., of our banks and rong enough to drive the rebels off the valuables, records, &c., of our banks and other institutions, have been placed on board a steamer in the harbor for safety.

BALTIMORE, July 10-6 P. M. Gen. Sigel's wagon train arrived here to ay in charge of a large detachment of infantry and cavalry. One of the officers who was in he fight says that in all his experience in war he has never seen more desperate fighting; and he thinks the rebel loss fully as great as ours. Alexander's battery is all safe. Our loss in prisoners is about 1,000. There has been no estimate of killed and wounded. BALTIMORE, July 10-7 P. M.

It is reported that an advance of a rebel avalry force is within seven miles of this city in the York road.

The troots engaged in the fight at Monocacy Bridge yesterdy, formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad, and on this side of the river on the right. Two regiments were when they fell back across the river in good order, with a slight loss, fighting all the way.

After crossing, they succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy, and held him a

long time.
About 10 A. M. a desperate attack was made by dismounted cavalry, which was re-pulsed, and notwithstanding they repeatedly ried to dislodge our men from their position, could not succeed. The loss here was very heavy. Washington, July 10.

An extra of 1 P. M. to-day says that a sat-factory body of veterans are in position to each either Baltimore or Washington before he rebels do. A large brigade in the Quartermaster's Department here are ready for instant service.

The rebels have not crossed at Eiward's erry, as reported. No rebels are in the Department of Washington.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 9 A. M. The excitement is intense this morning Union citizens have been arriving all night, and at six o'clock this morning alarm bells rung. Parties headed by drums and fi'es are moving through the town to the main defendent. moving through the town to the main defen-sive works. Our citizens are turning out with spirit, and manifest a determination to defend the city. The enemy are now reported to be at Ellicott's Mills. General Wallace is falling back toward the city. The telegraph, talling back toward the city. The telegraph, however, is still working to Mariotsville, which is beyond Ellicott's mills, so that the report of the rebels being there is premature. Their scouts, however, are between to have been within fifteen miles of the city. We are still not without good able to prevent the entrance of the rebels into the city. The secessionists, who have property and stocks of goods on hand here, are by no means pleased at the promoney; they much prefer greenbacks, not much prefer greenbacks, not their sympathy for the South.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 11:15 A. M. Parties of rebels at Reistertown are said to te a small tody stealing cattle and horses, and report save they have struck the Northern Central Railroad, and burned some bridges. Gen. Wallace, at last advices, was 26 miles from this city, falling back with a force of teach transport covering his sea. esh troops covering his rear. fresh troops covering his rear.

The enemy were not supposed to be following him, at least, they were not to be seen on the road over which he was retreating. His artillery is reported safe. The streets are swarming with people. Union citizens are coming forward, and, if they are well-drilled, will help much in the work of holding the city.

©4 25, and extra Sbaker at \$3 75@4 \$ dozen.

CHEESE—There was a fair demand during the week, and prices are advanced to 17c for Western Reserve WASHINGTON, July 10. The Secretary of State has received the fol-lowing despatch from Gen. Wallace: ELLICOTT'S MILLS, July 10. Hon. W. H. Seward:

Hon. W. H. Seward:

I have the pleasure of contradicting the statement of last night. Col. Seward is not a prisoner. He behaved with rare gallactry.

LEW. WALLACE, COTTEN I WINE AND CANDERWAS.— Contanged—We quote at \$1.25.

COAL—Unchanged. Pittsburg selling at 300 % load, 23c afloat. Pomeroy sellingfat 32c % bushel.

COOPERAGE—The demand for barrels and cooperage is moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels at 55c, whiskey at \$1.90, do from-bound at \$3.00, pork Major General Commanding. BALTIMORE, July 10. Intelligence has reached here that a portion of Gen. Hunter's force under Gen. Sullivan eoccupied Martinsburg, taking about 1,000

nd much plunder collected by the rebels a BALTIMORE, July 10, 1.30 A. M. The Northern Central Railroad is reported t headquarters as cut, the rails being torn up, out at what precise point is not known.

isoners, also all the stores captured there

A correspondent from Glasgow calls ttention to the fact, that, in describing the recent raid of Nat Smith's gang into that place, we said they murdored sixteen. This vas a misprint, for it was written numbered. They committed no personal violence. Sheriff Toile was arrested and held by them some ime, but released upon the interposition of itizens. If the Sheriff can designate who were friendly to the marauders they should be compelled to make restitution to Redding Bro., from whom three hundred dollars' worth of goods was stolen.

A private letter received by a gentlenan of Boston from London gives a fact which we have not seen before published: "At the reat commemoration day at Oxford last week, a Confederate officer appeared on the platform in his uniform, and was cheered to such a degree as to rise several times and bow the galleries in acknowledgment of the

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF COLONE ollis.-A gentleman who participated in the fight at Slaughtersville, Ky., writes us the full particulars of the death of Colonel Hollis and the rout of his command. Capt. Pranka, commanding a battalion of the 35th Kentucky counted infantry, was sent in pursuit (1 the noted querilla chief. After a tendays scout, Hollis was surprised, camped a beautiful grove in a position near v surrounded by two creeks, and reader d very strong. The advance picket-post of the guerillas was in the edge of Slaughtersille, and the detachment on duty were forced to flee in great haste. The main command numbered four hundred men. Capt. Pranks led the advance, and gallantly charged the guerilla position. The camp was thrown into eat confusion, but Hollis succeeded in rallying his men, and they presented a bold front. Capt. Pranka was immediately reinforced by two more companies of the 35th Kentucky, ommanded by Captains Meredith and Byers. a reaching the railroad grading, Captain Meredith's company discharged a withering colley into the exposed flank of Hollis. The olley was destructive, and not without efect. The guerillas at once gave way and cattered in wild disorder. Hollis tried in ain to rally his men. He first shielded himself from our fire by placing his horse in front of him. A Minie ball senetrated the side the noble steed, and it fell, writhng in the death agony. The guerilla chief mediately sought refuge behind a large oak tree. In a few minutes he stepped into he road, and was in the act of stooping when a Federal sharpshooter sent a leaden messenger on its mission of death. The aim was true-the ball penetrated the left temple of he Colonel, and he fell and instantly expired. As soon as the guerillas saw that their leader had fallen, they abandoned all thoughts of resistance, and rapidly fled from the field. Our nen charged boldly forward, but the pursued pidly distanced the pursuers. Capt. Meredith captured the rebel flag belonging to the

MARRIED

DIED.

At the residence of Dr. Jno. M. Taylor, cunty, Ky., on July 7, Miss F. NNIE G. Tranddaughter of Gen. James Robertson, to

July 9, at 8 o'clock A. M., of inflammation of the rain, Andrew, infant son of J. T. S. and Emily C. drown, aged 8 months and 3 days.

cited. At New York gold spened at 265, changing p and down every hour, and closed at 274. Here was

thing doing in it. The rates for gold were nominal

BANK NOTE LIST

PAR FUNDS.

United States legal tender notes; National Bank

notes; Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana. Five per cent U. S. Notes.

1 dis.
2 dis.
1 dis.
1 dis.
2 dis.
2 dis.
3 discouri
1 dis.
1 n goo
Discre

ALCOHOL. - We quote 76 % cent at \$3 40, and 98 % cent

ak, wagon, and \$16 for stack measure.

Bale Rope and Cordage—Market remains quiet.

We quote bale rope at 81/009c for machine, and 71/008c

3@Hc, hemp twine at 22@30c, batting twine at 20c, and baling twine at 15@15%c.

Baccing—There is a better demand in this article,

Brans-There is a fair demand, and prices remain

mchanged at \$2@2 25, the latter being an outside fig-ire.

Brooms—Common saleable at \$2 50@3, fancy at \$2 75

CANDLES-Market active and prices advanced, with

sales of 13 and 14 oz star at 33@34c, and 17@18c for

Ve quote sales of No. 500 at 78c, No. 600 at 75c, and

COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK-Unchanged-

11 60, half barrels \$1 40, do fron-bound \$2 00, ham

rces \$1 20, ten-gallon kegs \$1 00, do iron-bound

15 05, five-gallon 90c, do iron-bound \$1 10. Barrel poles at \$16619 \$1,000, do staves \$21(322 \$1,000, DRING FAUTE—Prices dull since our last report. Half Peaches are saleable at 15@17c. Apples are

Eggs—The market ruled steady during the week

The market for oats was fair at 90@95c, with sales The market for barley was very quiet, almost notaing doing in it. We quote nominally at \$1.40@1 45 for spring and fall.

Rye is dull. Light sales were made at \$1.35@1 40.

GREASE-Firm. We quote brown at 11c. vellou

callow.

COTTON YARNS—In fair demand at advan

Planters' ... Bk. of Ten-

14 dis. L

2@3 dis.

at \$3 48, 2 % cent off to the trade.

BRESWAY-Prices firmer, and be

and prices range from 141/4@15c.

and 17%c for Hamburg.

lling at 9%@10c 7 h.

irm at 74c.

nd sales were made at 20@23c \$ doz.

No. 700 at 72c.

BUTTER-In good demand. We quote o good at 20@26.

60 dis.

New York.... Philadeiphia Boston.....

Free Banks.

Wheel'g City

lorgantown and Point Pleas't Br. Mer.&Mec. Bank

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, 1 SATURDAY, July 9, 1864.

... %@¼ ... do.

3 dis.

60 dis.

60 dis.

dence in Clark county, Indiana,

On Wednesday evening, July 6th, be alding, Mr. A. J. MECHELL to Miss

On the evening of July 4, 1864, at the reside ride's father, by the Rev. Edw. Livingsto ONSTANT HARTMAN and BETTIE STEWART.

to 90@31. Benzoine is selling at 55c, inbricating oils ranging from 50@75c.

Onions—In good demand at \$4 50@5 B bbl.

On Care—Advanced to \$43 90 % ton.

Provisions—The market remains excited, and prices are steadily advancing. Lard excited and higher with sales of 375 tierces at 18½@20c. Sales on private terms of 150,000 hs light bacon sides loose at 17a.

Heavy sides are held at 18½@10c. The stock of hame is unusually light, with acies to the trade at hame is unusually light, with acies to the trade at emmand. The body of Col. Hollis was taken to Slaughtersville, washed, dressed, and decently interred. The defeat of the guerillas was as disastrous as it was unexpected by An Excellent Remedy.—Whoever is troubled with Hoarseness, Cough, or Soreness of the Throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using BROWN'S BRONCHI-AL TROCHES. We have tried the article ms is unusually light, with sales to the trade at 24c for plain canvassed, and 27@27%c for fancy suga

Powper-Steady at \$10 00 % keg. Soar-Market advanced with sales at 12@13c for salm, and 14@15c for German soap, for cash. and can safely recommend them in all cases of Throat Irritation. To singers and public they are of great value.

Alton (Ill.) Courier.

-Unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 45@1 4

bout equal to the offerings. We quote green solo

alted at 12@13c, dry salted at 18@20c, dry flint at 18@

Hors-Unchanged. The demand is about equal to

he surply. Sales at 20c.

Inon and Steel.—Iron is advanced. We incre pig from, hot blast at \$57,000, cold blast at \$70, er ton. Sheet from S. C. 13c, C. C. 14c, Juniata 15c.

%c, Eencoin 15%c. Horse-shoes 13c, mule shoes 16c

Q. Z. at 50c, J. O. & Co. selling at 50c, LEAD AND SHOT—Market firm; the stock is light, We quote pig lead at 14%c, bar lead at 14c. Shot

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and steady at the following quotations: Soleleather—Oak 51@520, hem-lock at 45c, bridle at 54@70c, harness 44@45c,

skirting at 47@48. Caifskins-City \$1 35@2 00. and French \$2 25@3 75 % b

MALT-The market is fair, and prices unchanged at

81 85@1 90. Mackerst.—Remain unchanged. No . 1 large \$26;

No. 2 large \$16 50; No. 1 medium selling at \$20 06; No. 2 medium \$14 50; No. 3 large \$14 00; No. 3 medi-No. 2 medium \$14.90; No. 3 large \$14.00; No. 3 medium \$11.00 per barrel.

Mill. FRED—The market remains unchanged. Bras

at \$20, shorts at \$25, shipstuffs at \$23 00 and

middlings at \$30@32 50 % ton.

NAMS—Advanced. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at \$8, \$d at \$8 25,

6d at \$8 50, 4d at \$8 75, 3d at \$9 25, 2d at \$10 25. The re

o 90c@\$1. Benzoine is selling at 65c, lubricating offs

patent \$4 35@4 50; buckshot \$4 75@4 85.

ough slabs 15%c, plough plates 16%c.

LUMBER-Supply of dry lumber note as follows:

do de
do weather-be
do do
joist and timbers...

ng, and prices remain unchanged.

STARCH-Andvanced. We quote steady at 34/08/40 LOUISVILLE SHOE MARKET-Shoes are in good de-On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Holman, Wm. H. Mannos, Drum-Major 15th regiment V. R. C., Chicago, Ill., formerly of the Louisville Post Silver Band and Miss Emma J. Glesn, of this city. On Wednesday morning, July 6, by the Rev. Francis M. Whittle, Mr. Wm. A. MERIWETHER and Mrs. Julia D. Tryon, all of this city.

TINNERS' STOCK .- Tin is very firm at the annexed Sales to-day at the following pri On the morning of Wednesday, July 6, 1864, Jon Wesley, youngest son of Thos. L. and Elizabeth A efferson, aged 6 years, 11 months, and 16 days.

DXX. At his residence, in Daviess county, Ky, on the May, at 3 P. M., Mr. Stout Whitashad, of pac-nia lever, aged 66 years, 1 month, and 2 days. Large pig 66c, small pig 70c per fb. Sheeting, 14 oz, 55@56c, copper pitts 65 per b. Of cholera infantum, in Madison county, Ky., at the esidence of her grandmother, Mrs. L. D. Bennetz, or he morning of the 6th inst., Florance Buss, infan aughter of Moses and Bettie G. Bennett, aged 1 years, of the county, and the county of First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 11c per lb.

Bussia sheet mon. Imitation, Nos. 25 to 26, at 250; genuine, Nos. 9, to 12, co.-Prices remain unchanged. There were EEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET to give shippers an opportunity to ship. The sales during the three days amount to 1,167 bhds. There

Window Glass-We quote as follows: 8x10 at \$4 50,

1	TOWING the fire one toward the for to toward the for toward to
I	\$5 65, 12x18 at \$5 65, 12x20 at \$5 65.
ł	WOODEN WARE.
The state of the last	Tubs No, 1, per dozen
	Buckets, red, per doz
	erate throughout the week. Sales were made to da at \$1.70 B gallon, which shows a decline of 5c du ing the week. There was an active demand fo Bourbon whiskey throughout the week.
1	Woon-In good demand, at advanced prices, sellin

dis. dis. dis. LOUISVILLE DRY GOODS MARKET. led that no quotations can be given.

The market for dry goods is still excited, and so un-LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET

Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Bras LOUISVILLE, July 9, 1864. LOUISVILLE, July 9, 1864.

The receipts, sales, and transactions of all kinds of live stock at the Shelby House during the past week have been unusually small and prices have advanced The receipts of cattle have been common and second

emain on sale at this point. Government buyer bought freely. Sheep and Lambs-In demand at fair prices and the eesipts were fair.

Hogs—The receipts have been small and the prices
have fully advanced \$1.50 per 100 lbs gross. The denard is heavy and the supply light. There seems to e but few hogs in the country feeding for market. Horses have arrived freely, and prices have declined ally \$5 per head owing to the heavy discount on cer-

Mules are in request at old prices, and but few were Cattle-Prices of stock cattle \$3'to \$4 for commo

Hogs-From \$6 50 to \$8 for common and good, '39 to \$10 for heavy corn-fed \$ 100 hs gross, Cows and Calves—\$20 to \$40 \$ head.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST

LOUISVILLE, July 9, 1984.
The cattle trade has been confined entirely to homeonsumption. The stock offering was a most entirely pesed of inferior quality, and the number is no ep are also in good demand and prices about 500

etter. Hogs-Market excited and higher; 10c per ib live veight was paid, Sales of Cattle—Choice extra, none; first quality 6% @734e, fair to good 5@6e, and common and rous

FLOUR-The market for flour was excited through FEATHERS-There is a good demand, and prices ar GROCKRIES.-Market firm and prices as to coffee excited and higher. We quote Bio coffee at from 50@52c.; New Orleans brown sagar

firm, and we quote at 24@27c; standard, powdered, and granulated, advanced to 34@35c. We quote New Orleans molasses at \$1 15@1 20, and sirups \$1 15@1 30. Pepper 47@48c. Spice 38@40c. Ginger, 44@45c. Ric Pepper 47643c. Spice 33640c. Ginger, 44643c. Rice 146414c. Teas 810682.
GRAIN—The receipts of grain during the week were light at higher rates. We quote wheat seminal at \$1.356115 for red, and \$1.556115 for white Kentucky. The receipts of corn were fair, and prices are firm.

Cheap Indiana Lands for Sale for Cash.

1960 AGRES OF FIRST-RAZE HEAVILY
imbered land, in Indiana, within is miles
of the Ohio river, is offered for sale in tracts of 40 to
20 nows, at 35 an acre cash. All of this land was

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vissman

t 23(3-25), gross weight.
Sheep of good quality sell at 435c, live weight cambe in good demand at \$2 75(38 50 % head.
Hogs nominal at 10c gross weight.

RECEIPTS DUBING THE PAST WEEK. Be Bile is nature's Cathartle. Constinati

t 11%c, and white at 12c. Butcher lard at 13% 314.

100 COARSE-WOOLED SHEEP Leaving a balance of seventy-five dollars.

Maine Farmer.

BRUISED OATS FOR HORSES .- A horse fee -may be set down as at least equal to the bor expended in its mastication; this would be equivalent to half a day's work in every

a heavy fine is inflicted upon the farmer who a neary nine is inflicted upon the farmer who fails to eradicate every thirstle upon his premises. In Scotland, in the time of Alexander II., he was denounced as a traitor "who poisoned the King's lands with weeds, introducing the state of ducing thereby a host of enemies." If such ons were allowable in this con there would be a host of traitors to this country, in addition to those who are now in arms against it. Go to work at once. Begin your spring work with the honest and earnest deance. If you would destroy annuals or perennials, never allow them to perfect their seeds. of their leaves, for no plant can live without keaves. Teach your children to know what weeds are—how destructive to your interest they are, how hurtful to your neighbor. Reward them when they des ward them when they desired your neighbors to do the same, and in a few years you will be re-warded with clear farms, better paying crops,

PROFITS OF FARMING .- No one can doubt but that Mr. J. S. Graves, of Hatfield, found farming a profitable business the past year. The Greenfield Gazette says that he "received not less than eighteen thousand dollars from the product of his farm last year, of which int nearly fourteen thousand dollars must have been clear of all expenses. From twenty-five acres planted to totacco he produced 21½ tons that sold for 33 cents per pound, the highest amount paid for any tobacco in the country. He raised about 600 bushels of corn from 12 acres of land, 180 bushels of wheat, cut 160 tons of hay, received a profit of \$200 from grass-fed cattle, and is now fattening 150 sheep and 30 head of cattle. Mr. Graves, it is said, has always raised the best quality of any one in Harfield, which he attributes to feeding large quantities of cotton. seed meal while fattening cattle. The tobacco is said to be of a firmer texture than that grown on land where the usual fertilizers are used. Of the 25 acres of tobacco grown,

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.-By the committee on crops, of the Hingham Agricultural and Horicultural Society, for the last season, seventeen fields of corn were reported, the average of which was 86 bushels per acre; the average cost of labor was \$20 49; of manure, \$50 19; total, \$70 68 per acre; average cost per bushel, including all the manure, 82 cents 2 mills; average cost per bushel, deducting one-quarter manure, 67 cents 6 mills. It would be tair, we think, to deduct one-half the cost of the manure, for the effects of a well manured field of corn are decidedly apparent in the grass crop for several years after the corn crop is taken off. Our Hingham friends are doing a noble work. We doubt whether

Some DEFECTS IN FARM LIFE -A gentle suming a spasmodic and excited form so much as a gradual sinking into a half-idiotic or imloss of mental power. But in the case of men the cause of the malady may be traced to ense mental activity, to unceasing care, and to the overtasking of every power, both of mind and body, in the ever-recurring and perpetual duties and responsibilities of the family.

Let us present a brief sketch of actual life. hand; and one by one, little children ince the family, until the wife's burden is a v. gets breskfast, often for se gets breakfast, often for several men, dresses children, washes dishes, skims milk, churns perphaps, sweeps rooms, makes beds, prepares dinner, clears up, snatches an hour to sew. keep ing a restless beby quiet meanwhile, gets sup-per, puts children to bed, and after they and husband are asleep, resting from their wearing husband are asleep, resting from their weari-ness, sit up to sew, that she may save paying a

In addition to this daily routine, she does all the washing, ironing, baking, scrubbing, ouse-rleaning, scap-making, and hog-killing work; it costs so much to hire help; and at the same time enacts the part of lady of the

not allowing herself opportunity for improving her mind, so that she may be a better guide and coonsellor for her children. At lengther once fair face is faded and care-worn, and perself now and then prostrated by fits of illness, only to resume her wearying labor a so n as her returning strength permits. And thus she yearly becomes less able to bear the

burden of her increasing household duties.

Too many men lease the wife to draw wa er and carry wood, and as for the baby, the think it a women's place to tend children; so it frets ard cree, or the mother must work with it on her arm, while they read the paper and talk with the hired men. The farm in-creases in value and terilliy, and the husband's more he'p: but it is will expected of the wife to do all the hous work, with what little help or 10 o'clock, yesterday, by a force estimated at some 2000 cavalry with more than as

tion, they are ready to build; and when the comfortable new house is finished and nicely farnished, and the children are beginning to be a real help to her, the pale, sickly wife and mother lies down to die! She has saved, be ceaseless, wearying toil, hundreds of do'lar-for her bushand, and he has lost what mone s powerless to recall—the companion of he outh, the one who has walked beside him an ered him through life's most thorny paths And such untimely deaths are whispered mong friends as mysterious providences, in-stead of the neglect of a proper household econmy on the am.

These views are partly corroborated by statements in a recent report upon the insan asylum at Hartfort, Ct. The superintendent says that of one hundred and eighty-seven female patients thiry-four per cent were the wires of farmers and mechanics. The consideration of the causes which led to this most natural result showed that between nursing, the accumulation of household duties and rudgery, and the miserable, short sighted frain from supplying the necessary domestic assistance, the poor, heart-broken and discouraged wife had lost in turn her appetite r rest, and her strength, her nervous system had become prostrated, and sinking under he burdens, she had sought refuge in the asylum uch is the language of the report.

This great error has been a common one nd has desolated many a farmhouse. I grows out of an overweening desire to accumulate too fast. We know men with whon this is a passion that overrides everything else mes it is manifested in a desire to add \$100 more to their railroad or other stock; at others to increase the acres of their land; or again, to hold the notes of their neighbors. nean to their families, and mean to their country and they habitually cheat all these for the sake ugging to their sordid souls a little more of that hich they must soon leave, and perhaps to be

quarrelled about by others. All this is bad economy. We do not advocate extravagance in anything, but only that happy commingling of labor and deisure, or recreation and study with our daily duties, and that sympathetic association which give life a charm, and which compute fail to increase our real happing. which cannot fail to increase our real happi-ness. Let us listen more frequently to the promptings of a refined taste, and do some hings shout our homes with reference to bean ty as well as utility. These will have a happy influence upon the mind, habits, and charac-ter; will light up the home with sweet affections, and shed a fragrance over all its duties.
The children will catch these virtues and carry them forth to the world; to purify and strengthen man there, and will ever look back to such a homestead as the well-spring that sends out whatever dignifies and ennobles our natures

And this will be true farm economy.

New England Farmer. VALUABLE TABLE.—The following informaios gives the number of seeds in a given quantity, and the space they will sow:

One ounce of parsley seed has in it 16,200 seeds, and a quarter of it will sow a drill sixty

yards long.

One ounce of salmon radish seed contains 1,950 seeds, and will sow broadcast a bed conairing ten square yards.

One ounce of onion seeds contains 7,600 seeds, and sown broadcast will suffice for foureen square ards of ground; but if sown in drills, will be enough for twenty drills, each four yards leng, or for about twenty-four square

yards of ground.
One pint of dun-colored dwarf kidney beaus contains 750 seeds, which are enough to sow four rows, each seven yards long.

One pint of scarlet runners contains 164 seeds, and is enough for four rows, each nine yards long.
One pint of broad Windsor beans has 170

eeds, and is sufficient for seven rows, each four yards long.
One pint of Knight's dwarf marrow peas contains 1,720 secds; one pint of early War-wick peas, 2,160; one pint of Prussian blue peas, 1,860; one pint of scimetar peas, 1,299, and any one of these pints will sow eight rows. each four yards long, as the larger peas require to be sown wider apart in the rows than the smaller-seeded peas.

One ounce of carrot seed or parsnip seed, sown broadcast, will be sufficient for a bed containing sixteen square yards, and for one ontaining twenty-eight square yards, if sown One ounce of any kind of cabbage or broc-

Hill morning, noon, and night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.
The Inquirer publishes a special despatel

of infantry not known. A despatch just re-served by Government says 15 rebel cavalry-nen were seen within five miles of Hagers-

The steamer City of Baltimore arrived this morning. The pirate Alabama left Cherbourg on the 19th, to engage the Kearsage, and attacked her ten miles from Cherbourg. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes.

Three of the Alabama's officers and six of

her crew landed at Cherburg from the French pilot-boat; also several from the British ship

cton. Both vessels made seven complete circles in

No one was killed, and only three seamen

After 2 P. M. the news was interrupted

take prisoners.

coli seed will be enough for a bed containing nine square yards, if sown broadcast, or for on the 19th of July.

The 19th army corps is expected to leave Morgan's Bend on an expedition.

The Tribune has the following from Washington, which is doubted:

A deepatch went from here to New York this evening at 5 o'clock, declaring that Petersburg was taken yesterday. sixteen square yards in drills. NASHVILLE, July 4. A large and imposing celebration by the citizens and military occurred to day. The houses and public buildings were decorated with flags and streamers. The procession was over a mile long, consisting of the 31st Wis-consin, 13th regulars, 10th Tennessee, 5th Iowa

n, 13th regulars, 10th Tennessee, 5th Iowa ry, several batteries of artillery, the Fire Department, citizens on foot and on horseback.
After marching through the principal streets
they proceeded to Fort Gillen, a large fort
near the city, where various interesting kaness, yesterday, in charge of a battalion of Merrili's horse veterans, now on furlough, An officer frem Duvali's Bluffs, Arkaness, on the 30th, says that Shelby had not near the city, where various interesting peeches were made by prominent orators, both civil and military. The Declaration of Independence was read by Ool. Browning, of Governor Johnson's staff. Salutes were fired from Forts Gillem and Negley and Capitol Gen. Carr reached Duvall's Bluffs on Marmaduke is still south of the Arkansas

river, ten mies below Napoleon. His force consisted of his own brigade, and Dockery's and Cabell's, about 6,000 men, with six or eight pieces of artillery. There are no rebels between Arkansas and White rivers, and only these companies of capacity of the proposition of capacity of the companies of capacity of the capacity of th om Gettysburg on the 4th stating that much excitement exists in the country south of Harrisburg in consequence of a rumor that a Harrisburg in consequence of a rumor that a large body of rebels are making raids into karyland and southern Pennsylvania and had already crossed the Potomac. The following has been received from the beadquarters of General Couch:

which, however, will be very difficult. But if it should be done, Duvali's Bluffs and Little Rock have three months provisions.

White river is patroled by ten clads, supported by a land force.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 4.

The latest information is that a small cavalry force had already crossed the river at Falling Waters, and that the main body was within three miles of Williamsport, numbering 300. A force of 3,000 cavalry was reported crossing dam No. 4 last night. HARRISBURE, July 4, midnight.
Official information from the border reelved by the Governor to-night indicates Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock Sigel was attacked at Leetown and Darkville, Va., by a large force of the enemy, said to be under Barly and Ransom, and driven from his position with slight loss.

The whole object was to rob and destroy They retired much in the same way the could effectually protect the city from all the rebels that had appeared in the vicity of Point of Rocks up to this morning.

General Sigel's and Gen. Mulligan's forces reached the Mayland Heights about nine o'clock last night, and no doubt is entertained

given notice to the people of Harper's Ferry to leave, as he intends opening his guns on the town to drive the rebels out.

The rebels are all on the Virginia side of town, basily engaged in their work of plunder, and occasionally sending a shall over to

ed the wounded at Cherbourg. The Kearsage ustained but little injury. Semmes declined a public dinner at Southampton, and went to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissions. It is stated that the Kearsage captured 68 officers and crew of the Alabama. Semmes publishes a statement saying that he had nine killed and twenty wounded, and charges that

alry and artillery appeared opposite the Point of Rocks and fired into a train that was passthe Kearsage continued firing after the Alaing that point, causing the greatest excitement among the passengers. No one was injured except the firemen of the engine, who BALTIMORE, July 5.

It was reported and believed yesterday, A.

that Hagerstown was in possession of the
chels, the operators having left their posts
nder alarm. The operators, however, reurned about one o'clock in the evening, and
proceed that all was shot in the arm. The train was run back as far as Sandy Hook.

Gen. Sigel succeeded in securing his trains, and this morning a number of his wagons passed through Frederick.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of

Harper's Ferry this forenoon, and it is supposed that Webber is shelling the rebels in the town from Maryland heights. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

filled, and Capusin Fitshue captured in the ight at Srony Creek. General Wilson is esting his command proper near Fort Pow-nattan. A large caravan of contrabands manescape and come in with him. bel cavalry cut down mercilessly all they

deal of surprise that the firing of the fight at Stony Oreck was heard at General Meade's headquarters 24 hours before any assistance was started out. Our batteries on the right yesterday evening shelled Potersburg and he railroad bridge most vigorously from 4 o'clock until dark. ·Gen. Henks has been obliged to relinquist be command of the colored division, on ac ed division, on no cunt of disability arising from old wounds.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-A PROCLAMATION.

eclared that the laws of the United States ad been for some time past and were ben opposed to, and the execution there f obstructed, in certain States therein mentioned, by combinations too powerful e suppressed by the ordinary course of j ial proceedings, or by the power vested in Marshals by law, and, whereas, immediately aout into activity to suppress the said insurrec-tion and rebellion; and whereas, the Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the the 3d day of March, 1863, did enact that dung the said rebellion the President of the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the U. States or any part thereof; and whereas the said insurrection and rebellion still continues, endangering the existence of the Constitution and Government of the United States, and, whereas, the military forces of the United states are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion in various parts of the States where the said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authority, especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia, and whereas, on the 15th day of September last, the President of the United States daly issued in proclamation, wherein he dealered the the

therein have not only greatly disturbed the bublic peace, but have overborne the civil authorities, and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State, and, whereas, it has been made known to the President of the United States by the officers commanding the national armies that combinations have been formed in the State of Kentucky for the purpose of inciting the release to the purpose of inciting the release to the purpose of inciting the release the research the state of the stat iting the rebels to renew the said operations of civil war within the State, and thus embarras; the armies now operating in the said States of Virginia and Georgia and even to endun-ger their safety: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, so proclaimed in the said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual, and be duly enforced in and throughout said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the present declared therein. I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State that the privileges of the write of hebers converged. hat the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus

in, to take effect from the date of this proclamation, the said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressed or come to an end, and I do hereby require and command all military officers as all civil officers and authorities existing or

with not be declared to taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elections, or with the proceedings of the constitutional Legislature of Kentucky, or with the administration of jus-tice in courts of law existing therein between citizens of the United States or proceedings which do not effect the military operations

ment of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 5th

BALTIMORE, July 5.
Later news has just reached here that the

Fredericks City and Hagerstown. New York, July 6, The Times' Paris correspondent says, that, netwithstanding the report sometime since that the Alabama was so near worn out that she would have to be abandoned, and would she would have to be abandoned, and would she made the

short a time that she was thought to be the Florida and it was so telegraphed on arrival. Captain Winelow, then in Holland, being sen for by Mr. Dayton, as by protest of Mr. Dayton the French authorities were obliged to order the Alabama out of port. The steamers Mississippi, George Washing-ton, and Yazoo arrived out on the 26th. PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.
The Bulletin says there is a strike for higher wages among the employes of the Reading railroad and some of its lateral branches. From the fact that no coal is arriving in the city to-day, it is presumed that the strike is general along the entire length of the road and upon all its branches. The officers of the company decline giving any information upon company decline giving any information upon WASHINGTON, July 5.

Light report that day before yesterday Gen. Grant sent a demand for an unconditional surrender of Petersburg but the answer was not known at City Point when the Highland Light left. It was believed if the demand was not complied with, a reasonable time would be allowed for the removal of wor and children before it was att

BALTIMORE. July 5. A special to the American from the President of the Chesapeake and Onio canal, dated Cumberland, 5th isst, says the rebel raid has been very destructive on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. We have information here that the canal has been destroyed, and that a number of heat have here here and and more canal.

ation received up to 9 o'clock this evening from the upper Potomac: About 6 o'clock this evening an attack was being made on Maryland Heights, where Gen. Sigel's whole force is concentrated, and was then formed i line of battle for defence. Very little informs ion or details of the progress of the siege of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights could be obtained owing to there being no trains moving that far up the road, and the telegraph operator is not presumed to understand the true condition of affairs other than that the defence was obviously successful in view of the Heights being in Gen. Sigel's possession. Whatever damage is to ensue from the present movement must be effected quickly, or they will neet with much president. they will meet with much opposition from the forces now moving upon them from the Wes

Washington, July 5.
The President yesterday signed the following named bills, which have thereby become Acts to correct clerical error in the law of June, 1864, relating to the Postoffice Depart-

tain demands for quartermasters' stores and ubstitutes supplies.

As act to prevent smuggling. A joint resolution explanators of the joint resolution in relation to the pay of the staff of ficers of the Lieutenant-General. An act supplementary to an act entitled An act to grant pensions, approved July 14, 1864. An act further to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other ressels. An act to authorize the Scanton at the state of t An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of nava

An act to repeal a joint resolution appoints artment, and for other purposes.

As act making an appropriation for testing abmarine inventions.

An act for the suppression of the work on Washington Aqueduct. Joint resolutions in relation to the Profes-

August, he will again embark on a new Ala bama, which will be completed on that day. The seamen of the old Alabama will continue to receive pay, and will form part of the cree of the new Alabama. Rumor points to the steamer Rappahannock, the ex-British war ount of previous invasions than from any

hing seriously threatening now, The Tribune's headquarters special says these days of monotony, the rep th falls so vexingly upon the publi are big with preparations of a movement that will exceed in brilliancy and importance any past one of the campaign. It will be success

A special to the New York Times, dated Baltimore 5th, says Brig. Gen. Tyler and command are at Monocacy. Scouts had re-sorted a party at Point of Rocks, consisting of 120 of Mosby's men, on a thieving expedi-tion. They burned a boat at Point of Rocks, robbed a store at Harper's Ferry, and went back. There were only two companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry at Harper's Ferry, belonging to the Potomac Home Brigade, and they disgracefully fled.

Semmes put the best face on the matter he could, though it is evident he did not like to face a war ship. He sent word to Commander Winslow that he intended to drive him of, and Winslow realied but him tir. The fight and Winslow replied, let him try it. The fight was so short and decisive that one would have thought the Alabama had changed places with one of her unarmed merchantmen victims.

It is not true that the Alabama at any time attempted to board the Kearsage. When the Alabama was disabled in her machinery the Kearsage was run up close to her and poured in a destructive broadside, which tore away a whole section of the Alabama's side at the water line, and let the water through in casades. The Alabama then turned tail and Commander Winslow hoisted his flag of victory and pursued; but, finding that all was sinking, he lowered his boast to pick up the crew. Mr. Dayton informed Commander

Winslow that the prisoners could not be paroled, but might be transferred to the St. Louis when she arrived and convoyed to the United States.
Commander Winslow claims that Captain Semmes was taken to Southampton as his prisoners. He had ample means to pick them up, but the English yacht actually stole them

as if by prearranged plan, thus constituting a clear case of intervention. Mamphis. July 4. Important movements are going on here, details of which are contraband.

There is no news from Arkansas. There has been no arrivals from the White or Arkansas rivers the past two days, but Genera Steele has ample supplies, and no anxiety is felt here for the safety of his position.

The new Memphis city government appointed by Gen. Washburne is moving along smoothly, and gives satisfaction to the entire level position of the sacile and the same level position of the same level position. loyal portion of the people, and many semi-Gen. Washburne's action.

Col. Harris is known as an earnest patriot, the devotes his whole energies to the proper ischarge of his duties as military Mayor, and will undoubtedly give satisfaction to all who deserve it. Gen. Hatch reported to Washburn for duty. Weather hot A Tribune's special dated Washington, Ju-

5, says: Commander Winslow, of the Kearsage, was to-day recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to be Commodore. It is already said here that the value of the Alabama will be distributed among the officers and men of the Kearsage by Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

WASHINGTON, July 5.
The intelligence from the Upper Potomac is confused and vague. The citizens of Upper Maryland are terribly frightened, and are fleeing with their property in all directions. The danger thus far seems to be apprehended more than real, for Frederick even is not occupied as reported, and the rebel command has not occupied as reported, and the rebel command. has not occupied any town on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The enemy is supposed to be part of Ransom's (late Stuart's) cavalry, with infantry from Ewell's corps. BALTIMORE, Ju'y 6.
The mail train from Sandy Hook, opposit

larper's Ferry, left this morning as usual. Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving from the West, and will doubtless soon confront The enemy retain possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry. Sigel holds the oppposite heights. Indications seem to be that the enemy's force does not exceed 6,000 or 8,000 men, and is a mere plundering expe

BALTIMORE, July 6. The Evening American has the following iew of the situation: An intelligent gentleman arrived this morn ing from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and states that it is now definitely ascertained that the rebel force does not exceed 5,000, of whom less than one-fourth are cavalry, and the bal-

river, and occasionally shot and shell were being thrown at them from Maryland Heights. The fight of Gen. Mulligan with the ad-vance of the rebels, at Leetown, is spoken of as most gellant. He successfully repulsed them veral times. Gen. Sigel moved toward Shepherdstown,

with his immense wagon train in frost, the protection of which was deemed of more importance than the risking of a general engagement. Not a wagon feil into the enemy's hands, and nothing was left behind at Martinghurg expert some outs which were the state of the s sburg except some oats, which were set on

The impression when our informant left was that the rebel force will retire before tomorrow night, as Hunter will be in their rear
by that time with an ample force to overwhelm them if they remain longer. The principal object of this raid has proved un-successful unless it be the damage done the railroad and canal, the collection of con-scripts, and the plunder of inhabitants. They have not attempted to leave the line of the omac except to rob stores at Point of Rocks and destroy some canal boats near Hancock. What damage has been done the railroad has not yet been ascertained, though it is understood that they nad not retired beyond Martinsburg.

There is no truth in the statement that a rebel force has been to Recomplete and Hancock and Hancock and Hancock force has been to Recomplete and Hancock force force and Hancock force f

rebel force has been to Boonesboro and Hagerstown, or that a raid has been made on the railroad west of Cumberland. Ger. Wallace is co-operating with Sigel, and has secured the entire protection of the road as far as Frederick, which is now safe. WASHINGTON, July 6.

The Navy Department has received the folowing despatch:
United States Stramer Kraesage,

Sin: I have the honor to inform the depart-June 19, 1864, P. M.

Sis: I have the honor to inform the department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsage off this port, on the 14th inst., I received a nate from Capt. Semmes, begging that the Kearsage would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. Accordingly to this notice, the Alabama left the portof Cherbourg this morning at about 9% o'clock, and morning at about 91/2 o'clock, and 10.20 o'clock this morning we discovered her steering toward us. Fearing that the question of jurisdiction might arise, we steemed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles was attained from the Cherbourg Break water, when we rounded to and or the charge of the conditional states of the charge of the char when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama. As we approached her within about one thousand two hundred yars, she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned. The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round each other. At the expiration of an hour the Alabama struck, going down in about twenty minute afterwards, and carrying many persons with her. It affords me great gratification to an-nounce that all did their duty, exhibiting a coolness which gave promise at the outset of certain victory. I have the honor to be most respectfully Your obedient servant, (Signed) JNO. A. WINSLOW, Capt. Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy.

BALTIMORE, July 6. The following is the latest received from the upper Potomac up to this hour: Some excitement was caused at Frederick this morncitement was caused at Frederick this morn-ing, by the fact that a slight skirmisk had oc-curred between our pickets and a small squad of rebel scouts, about half way between Fred-erick and Point of Rocks, resulting in the ebels retiring to the Point. rebels retiring to the Point.

From the movements perceptible among the enemy at Harper's Ferry to-day, it was supposed that Hunter was actively pressing them in the rear. Nothing definite could be ascertified by the three terms of the product of

tained, but there is every reason to believe that Hunter will be heard from to some pur-New York, July 6. Gen. Franklin passed quietly through this city last evening, on his way to the Army of the Potomac. Atthough his leave of absence extends to the 30 h of July, and his wound still troubles him, yet, at the request of Gen. Grant, he returns to duty.

Gen. Franklin's friends in this city are making no appreciate for the hypococo of content.

aking up a purse for the burpose of present-The extensive carriage repository and man-fecturing shops of Wm. Osborn, at Rahway New Jersey, were destroyed by nre on Mon-George P. Morris, of the Home Jonnal. died at his residence in this city at one o'cloc

this evening, aged 64.

A Wall street rumor that Bugland had declared war against Germany, says the Braness and tool of the says that Braness are tool of the says the Braness are the says tha ress, sent gold up a peg or two, and it eached 261 % but closed at 258 %. ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMER ASIA. The officers and seamen of the Alabama,

aptured by the Kearsage, had been liberate

on parole at Cherhourg.

A letter in the Paris Patrie states that Capt

vessel which stole away from Sheerness to Calais. Calais.

A committee headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London to raise a fund by guinea subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing a handsome sword to replace the one

which Captain Semmes sunk with his ship It is reported that a considerable sum has also been raised in Liverpool for the same object.
The London Daily News published an ac-count of the Kearsage and Alabama affair, correcting the false statements in regard to the course pursued by the former. It charge that the Deerhound acted as a sort of tend to the Alabama; that Capt. Winslow would have secured the whole of the officers and crew of the Alabama had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of the owner of the yacht; that he considered Capt. Semmes and the others who escaped as bound in honor to give themselves up; and that he did not pursue and fire upon the Deerhound because pursue and are upon the Deermound seconds he did not believe anyone carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron would act so dishonorably.

The Daily News also publishes a letter from

Mr. Stoddard, Master of the Kearsage, com-plaining that the Deerhound was the consort of the Alabama.

Philadbliphia, July 6.

The Bulletin has received the following special:
Harrisburg, July 6.—General Couch has ust received a despatch which leads us to be just received a despatch which leads us to be-lieve that our cavalry were forced out of Hagerstown to-day. The despatch is dated 1 o'clock this afternoon. The rebel force was composed altogether of cavalry. Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburg and be-The Government will issue a call for mare

roops in addition to the 12,000 called for esterday, so that the old troops in this deartment may be sent to the front. The old rensylvania reserves are flocking to the Naw York, July 6.

tion of an order requiring the immediate de-parture of some of the city regiments for Maryland. The 96th this forenoon left the city in obedience to an order issued some days

A call is published for 5,000 Massachusetts volunteers for garrison duty near Washington, the non-commissioned officers and privates to receive \$20 a month from the State while in service.

In a recent speech in the British House of Commons, Colonel Jervis affectionately alluded to this benighted country, as he called it, saying that it had been his "misfortune" to have travelled in America, and that he knew of and had seen many places there where, if a gentleman desired wine or any kind of spirits on his table, he was compelled to pull down the window blinds and to belt the doors for fear of being mobbed. The Colonel in his American travels must have been in the habit of frequenting unlicensed tippling houses, where the inmates were afraid of the police.

A Mr. Hornblower is making abolition speeches in New Hampshire. His name doesn't distinguish him from the rest of the abolition speakers. They are all hornblow

without blustering, pass a measure repugnant to their better judgments and opposed to the opinions of the people, and take another departure from the principles that underlie our legislature. A very large majority of the people and of the Republican party favor the commutation clarase, but the House is too feeble either to stand up to its own convictions or to give force to the popular will. So Congress yields first to one Cabinet officer and then to another, and meaks behind the Dartments, to avoid responsibility, whether it be a gold bill, a Mexican resolution, or a

ion act that is in question.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. This is the judgment of a Republican journal. The judgment is as just as it is severe The present Congress, though it is but half a year old, has completely won the contemp

of the country. THE VOICE OF THE UNION MEN OF OLD HAM .- At a large assemblage gathered from all parts of the county of Oldham to celebrate and unanimously adopted:

bled to commemorate the glorious anniver-sary of our independence, that we will be true to the sacred principles bequeathed to us by a noble ancestry.

Resolved, That we equally protest against the rebellion which strikes at the unity of this great nation, and against the apostasy of the administration, which violates recklessly its sacred pledges to prosecute the war in the spirit of the constitution and only to crush the rebellion, until now the President build.

the rebellion, until now the President boldl and shamefully avows his intention to brea Resolved, That we will wage an undying

hearts the attempt of this administration to break down free speech and a free press, periling the liberty of the citizen for speaking against the acts of the administration, when we conscientiously believe that those acts, if not arrested, will divide the nation, and crush the liberties of the American people.

Resolved, That in the arrest of Col. Wolford, the bern the patrict and the Christicans. the hero, the patriot, and the Christian gen-tieman, we see exemplified the iniquitous workings of a corruit and deprayed admini-stration, striking at the root of liberty and

free speech.

Resolved, That we appeal to our Gover-

right of personal liberty and of free speech, because Kentuckians will not submit to an utter and total perversion of the constitution, and the overthrow and trampling under foot of American people, and because we as a people utterly refuse to aid in the re-election of a man who has been false to his most solemn pledges, and who cracks his filthy jokes whilst American blood flows in torrents. We will continue to oppose him, with all legitimate efforts, so held us God.

Resolved, That, if in the earnest but legitimate effort to crush an unjust rebellion against the government of the people, slavery bad incidentally perished, we would have said, "Let it perish, what care we for that, or any

true in this great national exigency

ircular which will enable those who are ex-

liable to drafe, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented the army. In addi hey have made in the way of bounties, the them in the service. Such practical particular is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals, and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to farnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representation recognition processed in eptable representative recruits pre other official records which form his military

al representation in the service will be for-warded from this office, to be filled out and seued by Provost Marshals to the persons who

put in representative recruits. This offers an opportunity for all who are legally exempt from service, but have money which they are willing to devote patriotically for the service of the nation, to send as many soldiers to the war as their means or inclination will permit. The munificent liberality of individual citizens has heretofore recruited ranks of Sherman and Grant shall be kept full and reinforced if necessary. The commutation clause will doubtless be repealed, and, when another draft comes, service will be compulsory unless a substitute is procured. If, therefore, funds can be raised for the support of the families of absent soldiers many volunteers may be obtained, and all of them will be credited on any future quota.

as they can do to make their papers what they

\$75 TO \$150 PER MONTE:

BE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE COM
pay want an Agest in each county to solicit or
for their new \$15 Machine, with gauge, serviver, and extra needles. We will pay a liberal sala
annease, or give large commission. For pa In Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the 29th of June. HARRY SYLVESTEE, the only child of C. H. Levi, aged and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salar and expenses, or give large commission. For par diculars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp and address.

T. S. PAGE, Foledo, O., a2 dim&w3m General Agent for the U. States. In this city on June 20th, DANIEL HABRIGAN RYAM, in fant son of Daniel and Mary Ryan, aged 9 months and 20 days. A MAN OF A THOUSAND. July 3, Desorah M., infant daughter of Henry and arah A. Dent. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

R. H. JAMES, a Betired Physician of great cominence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure fer Consumption, Astama, Bronchitz, and the Consumption of the Consumption Sarah A. Dent.
July 3, 1864, Clay Milland, son of Careline and Jno.
M. Farrar, aged 6 months and 11 days.
In this city, on the morning of the 3d inst., after a short but painful illness, of congession of the boweis, Mr. N. D. Smith, in the 45th year of his age.

Saturday, July 2, 1864, of consumption, Wm. M. An-DERSON, of Alla county, Donegal, Ireland, in the 26th year of his age. On the 2d of July, in the full assurance of a happy of mertality, Mrs. Mary Morauson, in the 65th year of her age.

For Judge of Court of Appeals.

JUDGE ALVIN DUVALL IS A CANDIDATE

Of the Court of Appeals in the Second Appeals in the Second Appeals in the Second Appeals and Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Sec

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE Law Department.

THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on the first Monday in October, and continue five months.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law Continue first Law.

HON. WILLIAM F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Contracts

President of the University of Louisville,

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No RUMBUG: BUT THE RELIGIOUS TRUTH.
Price reduced. I will inform any person how I made \$50,000 in two years time, and how they can sake the same above the same and th Corner Tenth & Broadway sts., Near L. & R. R. Depot,

WHEAT-WHEAT WANTED AT THE HIGH-SAM'L A. MILLER, Proprietor,

PIANOS. THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. R.DeROODE&CO. Lexington, My.

A Physiological View of Marriage- Co Satining nearly 400 pages and 130 fine russes and sig-gravings of the Anatemy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Solf-Abuse, its Deployable Consequences upon the \$00 pages and 130 fine Plates and Kn VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. I OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE most valuable Farms in Kenrucky, containing 839 seres, situated at Oakland Statios, Warren county, 102 miles from value, and 33 miles from Nashville, about

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

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The published for the benefit and as a warning and a cantion to young men who safer from Nervous Belifity. Premature Booss, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self Cure. By one who has cared himself start being put to great expense through medical imposition and quaskery. By enclosing a post-gaid addressed envelop, siness coprise may be had of

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Warranted to give Satisfaction

Nos. land 2 Are our late improved upright Mills, constructed very simple, yet for ease, capacity, and durability they cannot be excelled. manufactured and sol's large number of these last season. All worked well and gave perfect No 8

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,

roduces a color not to be distinguished from natu varranted not to injure the Hair in the least: remedi the ill effects of had dyes, and invigorates the Hair for tite. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a lendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and tiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The Gennine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE LOR on the four sides of each box.
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FOR THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO. 14 West Front street, between Main and Walnut, near Steamboat Landing,

CO SOLD AT AUCTION OR PRIVATELY, wners may desire. uction Sales-Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturivate sales every day. rage to Shippers Three Months Free.

Cheap Indiana Lands for Sale for Cash. 1,960 AGRES OF FIRST-RATE HEAVILY-of the benefit had, in Indiana, within 18 miles of the Ohio river, is offered for sal-in tracts of 40 to 20 acres, at \$5 an acre cash. All of this land was bought from the Government within the last twenty and thirty years, and the title is the clearest. Apply OR. Lynch, Journal office.

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Louisville, Jane 23, 1844.

975 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIER AGENTS

April 8, 1864.-dlm.tw3m WILSON & PETER

NOTICE.

NINS IS A SUIT BROUGHT BY THE ADMIN-Istrator for a soilement of the estate of i. S. coothead, deceased The creditors of said estate are reby notified to file their claims, properly authen-ated, in my office, on or becore the 18th of July,

nts for circulars and comptly answored. Address of ters assuredly and promptly answored. Address of ters assuredly and 497, Torre Haute, Vigo coansy 12 d20&w4*

A Fine Farm,
UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN
Hardin county, near the most hof Salt
River, will be sold or exchanged for
property near this city. Inquire at this

Pure Chloroform.

mainder unimproved wood-lend. There are all eral small late well set in timethy and down water, for calves and other stock purposes. I chard contains shout 1,460 apple trees and 100 st pears and cherries, from one to four years old, the best varieties for family and commercial year the best varieties for family and contains aboares set with an abundance of the most choice.

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GELEBRATED BLASTIC STITCH

Vore awarded the Highest Premiums over all com-petitors at the late State Fairs of

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Jo. K. Gant, Christian County. Jas. B. Tunnlay, Christian Co. nstipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the lead, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Hearthurn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stemach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Futtering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flut-PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse, Corner Main and Tenth St LOUISVILLE, KY. T SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE
which has ample storage and facilities for prompt
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THIS BITTERS IS Not Alcoholic. Rum or Whiskey, and Can't make

Drunkards. But is the Best Tonic IN THE WORLD.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck. Pastor of the B hurch, Pemberten, N. J., formerly of the Montage Church, Philadelphia. Te Canvass every County in the Union for

Abbott's History of the Civil War. VOLUME FIRST IS NOW BEADY-COMPLETED PEN-PICTURES OF THE WAR. A volume just published on the war, containing aneofotes, incidents, and sketches of the recellion. A
farge sale is predicted for this entertaining volume.

Send for a circular. Apply for tegrito-y at once to
LEDVARD SILL,
m30 di&w3m No. 10 Spruce streat. New York.

49 4 of in every county at \$75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address [715 dawsm]. S. MADISON, Affred, Maine. M. W. H. DILLINGHAM IS FROM THIS date connected with the business of our House. I. S. Meorhead's Creditors, &c., dfts., In Chancery,

DR. JACKSON

similar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WABBEN BANDOLPH,

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. B.

J. M. LYONS.

riend to try a bottle of your German to, and have experienced great and lief; my health has been very materia I confidently recommend the article

DB. C. M. JACKSON:

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Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,)
31 00 per Bottle—half dos.
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Should your nearest druggist not have the to not be put off by any of the intoxicating pro tions that may be offered in its place, but send to me and we will forward, securely packed, by express, Principal Office and Manufactory,

PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS.

statement of the cost of keeping one hunsheep of the fine, and also the coarse-woole sneep of the ine, and also the coarse-woods breecs. He says in reply to "Sailoh" that the oily part of a sheep which goes into the wood, as in the Merino, prevents that offen-sive taste to the mutton of this breed, of which he complains; and that the mutton of

Leaving a balance of one hundred and forty-five

upon whole cats and uncut hay, expends a large proportion of his motive power in the process of mastication. After a hard day's work he has before him the task of reducing to pulp 15 or 20 pounds weight of hard food, and pulp 15 or 20 pounds weight of hard food, and the operation is carried on during the hours which ought to be devoted to repose. Not un-frequently is the animal so tired that he is un-able to properly chew his food; he, there-fore, bolts the oats, a large proportion of which pass unchanged through his body. Those who desire to render fully effective the motive power of the horse, must pay atten-tion to the mechanical state as well as to the tion to the mechanical state as well as to the pality and quantity of his food. The force spended by the horse in comminuting his co-when it is composed of hay, straw, and work, such, for example, as ploughing. The preparation of his food, by means of steam or water power, or even by animal motive power, would economize, by at least one-half, the la-

riated by the addition of cut straw to his WEEDS .- In Denmark there is a law which inflicts a severe penalty upon the man who fails to destroy the corn marigold. In France termination to eradicate every weed upon your premises as soon as it makes its appear-If you wish to rid yourselves of those which propagate themselves by roots, pull them up, dig them out, stir the ground deeply and often, exposing the roots to the action of heat and air. If you can do no better, strip them

Mr. Graves hired 12 acres of it cultivated, for which he gave \$75 per acre. This in-cludes fitting the land and hanging the tobacco

their example can be matched in any other man who had been engaged in preparing for publication the Returns of the Industry of Massachusetts, and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, including the discases of which car people had died, informed us that there were more cases of death from in-sanity among the families of farmers than in any other occupation! We were surprised at had always supposed to be the fact. Subsequent inquiry and observation, however, have somewhat reconciled us to the unwelcome truth. The prevalence of this terrible malady among men engaged in farming, we infer, is often occasioned by the want of a proper action and opment of the brain-the discase not asile condition, that often ends in a total

of which thousands have sat for the picture. It is that of a young farmer. He marries, and for a year or two his wife can do very well without help; but by-and by his work is too much for him alone, and he must have a heavier than when she took it up. But he is just getting a start, and if they want to get rich (as ev rybody does) they must economize; so she get along without help. She rises ea-

200 00

week-a clear gain to the animal's owner. I has been objected to the use of bruised oats, that they produce a laxative effect upon the animals, but this disadvantage may be easily

Sigel says there were 2600 cavalry, number of injantry not known town this afternoon.

Other reports, considered reliable, say there are no rebels this side of the Potomac. The object of the enemy is to advance as far as possible into Pennsylvania to steal horses and take prisoners.

maneuvering at a distance of from one-fourth to one half mile. The Alabama was sunk. Semmes and part of his crew were saved by the English Yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. Before leaving Cherbourg the pirate left 60 chronometers, his specie, and rausom bonds there. ama had struck her flag.

reported that all was quiet, and that there were no rebels nearer than Falling Waters and Williamsport, from six to ten miles distant from the Potomac, where skirmishing was going on yesterday evening. The same was going on yesternay evening. And same account says fighting was going on at or near Sharpsburg, the Federal forces being commanded by Gen. Sigel.

Previous reports from Harper's Ferry had located Gen. Sigel, during Sunday night, at Sharphardston. So, year after year, she toils and drudges

operator at the Point of Rocks was interrupted operator at the Point of Rocks was understood to report that a body of rebel cavalry bad crossed the Potomac there and interrupted the telegraph.

In the meantime the excitement at Frederick transfer of the research that the research is the research transfer of the research In the meantime the excitement at Frederick, Maryland, continues. All sick from the hospitals, with the provost guard of the town were removed. [Something omitted.] He had fallen back from Martinsburg, where a junction was formed with him by Mulligan with the force from the Leestown fight on Sunday. Ten miles below this point a force it was thought would move to the Maryland side of the Potomac to secure the Maryland Heights attacked by the rebels.

An attack was made on Harper's Ferry a 9 or 10 o'clock, yesterday, by a force esting.

vigorous defence, and up to the latest acousts was holding his own. Nothing hereen heard up to two o'clock from Harpererry at Annapolis. The Government store Ferry at Annapolis. The Government store were also removed from Frederick, as they and previously been successfully removed rom Harper's Ferry. No reason is given for his movement from Frederick, as no hostile orces were known to be within twenty mile-of the place, except a small force at Point of Socks, which is twelve miles off. General ylor remains at Monceacy in command of

eral Wallace's troops at that point, bein

the western limit of the Monocacy river, three miles from Frederick. No signs of the enemy had appeared up to last night. The true obect and extent of the whole movement are as et a mystery.
It is known from refugees from Martingwing. Winchester, and other places in Vientlessly enforcing the conscription, taking all the males between sixteen and sixty, who have left their homes. Every horse is taken on the line of march, and recruiting parties risit the country roads and steal them all, whether owned by friend or foe.

The capture of supplies, and the division of

the reinforcements going to Grant, are very probably the reasons for the raid.

The provisions, and all kinds of supplies, are no doubt very scarce in Virginia at present, and the rebels hope to make a large haul on this side of the Potomac, but they have evidently been disappointed thus far.
Msj. Gen. Casey commands the expedition,
which is composed of cavalry and artillery.
Gen. Ransom is believed to have cnarge of
the cavalry, and as he is said to be Stuart's

Successor, the object of the enemy may be an important one on the part of Gen. Lee.

The infantry force is said to be under the command of Gen. Early himself. Ewell's late corps probably now numbers not less than 12 Gen. than 12,000 men. Other reports name Breck-inridge, Imboden, Jenkins, and Wheeler, as leaders, but both the southern Jenkinses are dead, and Wheeler is known to be in Ten-nessee. Breckinridge's presence in the valley is very doubtful.

Gen. Watlace is very active, and is making

every preparation that prudence may suggest every preparation that prudence may suggest. Philadelphia, July 5.

The Bulletin has the following special:

Harrisburg, July 5, P. M.—The rebels had not crossed the Potomac at four o'clock this morning, at which time the telegraph office was open and in communication with Gen. Couch. The fears of the people along the border counties have been appeased, but there is considerable alarm till aviations of incentions. s considerable alarm still existing, as it is not is considerable alarm still existing, as it is not certain whether the rebels may not be in strong force. Governor Curtin returned to his post yesterday morning. He did not reach Gettysburg, as he was telegraphed to return when about fifteen miles from Carlisle. Over one thousand horses passed through Gettysburg yesterday morning, owing to the scare, and in other countries there was emileated. and in other counties there was similar alarm.
Of Gen. Couch's movements it is improper
to speak. He will be in consultation with the
Governor, and will have sole management.

Governor, and will have sole management. The old reserves are ready to respond and are en their way to their posts. The Governor will no doubtissue a proclamation to-morrow. An attack was made on Harper's Ferry yesterday morning by some 4000 cavalry and infantry, and at last accounts Gen. Webber was making a sturdy defense.

New York, July 5. The Paris correspondent of the Landon The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says the Alabama made two attempts to board the Kearsage, but her commander out man couvred Semmes, and finally sent a projectile right through the Alabama's boiler, and then, seeing what had occurred, brought and then, seeing what had occurred, brought all his guns to bear on the pirate on a concentrated broadside from the starboard, and made a breach four yards in length under her watermark, when she began to sink rapidly.

There were some thirty fires yesterday from fireworks. Five large buildings, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on Wooster street, and five dwellings on Grand street were destroyed, besides a heavy damage to some ten other buildings. The result of one fire was a loss of \$250,000.

\$250,000.

The Tribune says Mr. Fessenden has accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and assumed its duties. seumed its duties.

A Baltimore special to the Tribune states bat Hunter, with his whole force in good condition, is moving to thwart the designs of the bels on their raiding excursion. Late private advices from Port Hudson state

Late private advices from Port Hudson state that the rebels are active in that quarter.

Brigadier-General Ullman is in command of the negro troops.

There are thirty-five regiments with heavy guns at Port Hudson. The troops there are in excellent health. It is reported that Dick Taylor crossed the Atchafalsys river on the 5th of June, and an engagement ensued. No perfeculars. particulars.

General Canby is expected at Port Hudson

tersburg was taken yesterday.

Sr. Louis, July 5.

Upwards of 300 rebel prisoners arrived on the steamer Gladiator, from Little Rock, Ar-

three companies of guerillas. Apprehensions of the siege of Little Rock are much dimin-There is but one brigade of rebels on Sabine river.

It is evidently the design of the rebels to cut off Steele's White river communications, will be very difficult. But

The President informs Gov. Seymour that a rebel force eitimated at from 15,000 to 20,-000 strong, has invaded Maryland and taken 000 strong, has invaded Maryland and taken Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points, and that public safety requires him to call upon the executive for a militia force to repel invasion, and he calls upon the State of, New York for 12,000 militia, as its quota of reserves for 100 days.

From Point of Rocks we learn that the en-From Point of Rocks we learn that the en-tire rebel force which visited that place yes-terday did not exceed one hundred cavalry, supposed to be under command of Mosby.

came. The telegraph operator returned last night from the mountains, where he had con-cealed himself, and sent through several dedepredations. This morning the extent of the rebel depredations. This morning the operator was not at his post again, from which it is to be inferred that the rebels have returned.

Later.—The telegraph is still working to Frederick, and up to noon no rebels had made their appearance in that city. The excitement had in a great measure shated and it was had. had in a great measure abated, and it was be-lieved that a Provost Guard at that place

of our forces being able to successfully resist any attack of the rebels at that point. Rein-forcements are on the way to the Maryland Gen. Weber, who commands the fort, has

der, and occasionally sending a shell over to The pontoon bridge, which crossed the river at the ferry, has been successfully removed, and the span of the railroad bridge on the Virginia side has been destroyed to prevent on Monday Mosby, who has a force of cav-

Headquarters Army of the Poromad,
July 2.

July 2.

The Richmond papers of yesterday have accounts of the disaster to Wilson's raiding expedition, from which it appears that our forces encountered Hampton's cavalry and Finnegan's and Mahone's brigades of infantry, sent to intercept him by Gen. Lee. The rebels claim 1,200 prisoners.

Ospiain Magruder, of the regular army, was killed, and Canvain Fitshus captured in the

ptured. The officers of the expedition express a great

WASHINGTON, July 5-11 A. M. A special to the Tribune says, that refugees rom Hagerstown, Boonsboro, and Middle-own are arriving at Baltimore in considera-WASHINGTON, July 5. Whereas by the proclamation which was sued on the 15th day of April, 1861, resident of the United States announced s. Many walking the whole wa broughout the western counties, more on ac-

er issuing the said proclamation, the land and naval forces of the United States were ited States, whenever in his judgment the lic safety may require it, is authorized to ates are now actively engaged in suppress-

his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States in cases where-by the anthority of the President of the Uniby the anthority of the President of the United States, the military, naval, and civil officers of the Untted States or any of them hold persons under their commands or their custody, either as prisoners of war, or spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy or efficers, soldiers, or seamen, enrolled, or drafted, or mustered, or enlisted in, or belong to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or to the rules and articles of war, or to the rules there is a measure to minary law, or to the rules and regulations prescribed for the military renaval services of the U.S., by suthority the President of the United States

or for recisiting a draft, or for any other offences against the military or naval service, and whereas many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents, and have on several occasions entered the said State of Kentucky in large force and not without aid and comfert furnished by disaffected and dis-loyal citizens of the United States regiding therein have not only greatly disturbed the

be effectually suspended within the same according to the aforesaid proclamation, and

found within the said State of Kentucky, take notice of this proclamation and to give full effect to the same. The martial law herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect berein ordered, will not be deemed or taken to interfere with

States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1884, and of the independence of the United States the Eighty-eighth.

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

rebels had taken possession of Harper's Ferry to-day. Sigei has joined Max Weber, and holds the Maryland Heights, which the rebels are now trying to take. Fighting was going on when our informant left. Our forces will be able to hold the Heights.

Many citizens arrived here to-day from Fredericks City and Hagerstown. never go on the ocean again, she made the trip from the East Indias to Cherbourg in so

At 11 o'clock to-day Mr. Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury, and at noon attended a cabinet meeting. The chief officers in the mailboat Highland also say that appearances indicated heavy

per of boats have been burned and many cap-The following is the latest authentic inform

A oint resolution imposing a special income An act to limit jurisdiction of the Court of An act to provide for the payment of cer

ctors and steam engineers, and for other purposes.

An act to encourage emigration.

An act to pay in part for publishing debates in Congress and for other purposes.

The call for State militia has caused some excitement among the militia of this city. Major General Sanford has gone to Albany at the request of the Governor.

Major Hamblin is momentarily in expectations. Boston, July 6.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE .- A few days age, by a vote of 100 to 50, the House of Representatives voted to retain the commutation clause of the Conscription bill. Yesterday, by a vote of 79 to 73, they voted to strike it out. During these past few days the gentle pressure of the Administration and the resolute deter-mination of the War Department have been exercised and produced their effect. The law-making branch of the government has yield-ed to the Executive, and the White House has dictated what statutes the Capitol shall pass.
Two years ago when Mr. Lincoln hinted his wishes to Congress in regard to a change in the Confiscation act, this Executive interference met with bold denunciation from the Republican members. Now they submi

the Fourth of July, the following resolutions were offered by Lieutenant-Governor Jacob Resolved, By the people of Oldham assem

hostility to both these rebellions, one against the integrity of the Union, and the other against the principles of the Constitution under whose beneficent workings we have all and owe all that we hold most dear.

Resolved, That we will oppose with earnest he attempt of this administration to

Resolved, That we appeal to our Governor to demand, in the name of the outraged people of Kentucky, his unconditional release, and the guarantee that no more such outrages shall be permitted.

Resolved, That we tender to Colonel Wolford and his family our sincere sympathies for the outrages committed against his person, with the assurance that this bitter and unrelenting persecution only endear him the more to the hearts of the people of Kentucky, who will ever cherish him as a martyr to free speech, and as the able and eloquent expounder of the true principles of the constitution, the fearless advocate of the right, the friend to er of the true principles of the constitution, the fearless advocate of the right, the friend to civil and religious liberty, the foe to tyrants. Resolved, That we appeal to the American people, to notice this unjust war of an unjust administration against a loyal people, violating our rights of property, though guaranteed by the constitution, and by their most solemn but now broken promises, and violating the right of personal liberty and of free speech, because Kentuckians will not submit to an otter and total perversion of the constitution.

Let it perish, what care we for that, or any species of property, when we give the lives and blood of our youth to defend the govern-ment." But when, in order to break down slavery, the constitution is violated, solemn oaths are broken, the war is prolonged, and we are ruthlessly robbed by corrupt minions
of the administration, we, the loyal people
of Kentucky, loyal as are the most loyal—
ay! who breathe in loyalty as an inspiration
—we do most solemnly and earnestly protest.
We protest in the name of a violated constiintion—we protest in the name of violated consti-tution—we protest in the name of violated pledges and of broken vows—we protest in the name of American Liberty, which has been ruthlessly trodden under foot—we pro-test, as we have a right to protest, as a loyal, true, and undaunted people, who with all their hearts leve their country with all her great bequeathments. We protest in the great bequeathments. We protest in the and earth and holds the destiny of nations in His hand,—we protest, in His name, against perjured and corrupt public servants who are Resolved, That we request the Louisville Journal and Democrat, and other papers of the nation that are averse to tyracny, corruption, and the violation of solemn pledges by

rapt rulers, to publish the proceedings o

REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS .- Provost Marshal General Fry has issued an important empt from military duty to aid in supplying recruits for our armies. His proposition is as

propose to procure at their own expense, and present fer enlistment recruits to represent accordance with the design herein set forth.

The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the Enlistment and Descriptive Roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other official records which the recruit is the content of the recruit o

history. Suitably prepared certificates of this person CINCINNATI, OHIO.

of individual citizens has heretofore recruited and clothed companies, and furnished support for the families of volunteers during their absence, and now there are many who would willingly enlist if assured that provision for their wives and children would be extended. The proposition of Gen. Fry is therefore important, and under it every citizen can act as a recruiting officer, and induce as many volunteers to go forward as possible. The Government will insist that the

The radical Editors are determined never to rest till they "make the Union what it ought to be." They will have quite as much

MARRIED. On the 30th of June by the Rev. C. H. Young, Mr. Chas. N. Carliss, of Wisconsin, and Miss Sallis Banfield, of this city.

On the 3d instant, Mr. JOSEPH TESTERS, aged 72 On the morning of the 28th of June, of consump-tion, Mary Barrell, wife of Barrett Mullikin, Esq., of this city. of consumption, on the 30th of June, 1864, near Winches er, Clarke county, Ky., H. Frank Tucker, formerly of Lagrange, Ky. On Monday, July 4, of consumption, Mr. J. Osgan VACARO, in the thirtieth year of his ago. per they see this advertisement in Address
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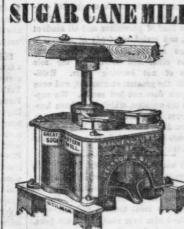
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ser Sir—Having used your German Bitters in lip frequently. I am propared to say that it to of great service. I believe that in most cases aral debility of the system it is the safest and in able remedy of which I have any knowledge. I do not be seen to the same of the same of the Mo. 728 M. Minetoean Street

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